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1878

VAN SAUN & MUZZY'S

ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF

SEEDS

For the Vegetable Garden, For the Flower Garden,
For the Lawn, For the Farm,
For the Nursery.

THE LARGEST COLLECTION TO BE FOUND IN THE WORLD,

EMBRACING

Every Standard and Improved Variety,

ALSO,

TESTED NOVELTIES,

*Both of Domestic and Foreign Origin, that are suited to the
climate of the United States.*

191, 193 and 195 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1878, by VAN SAUN & MUZZY,
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ALFRED COBB, PRINTER, 102 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

DIRECTIONS

FOR THE

CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

The first thing necessary to secure good crops of vegetables is to select a soil either naturally rich, or one which can be readily made so by the addition of good stable manure. It is useless to expect crops of good quality from a poor, thin soil. Choose, if possible, one of dark loam with a sandy sub-soil, through which water will pass readily. Such, with good cultivation, will produce an abundance of early and late vegetables of excellent quality. If a soil of this character can not be had, select the best that is obtainable, and if necessary put down drains to take off the surplus water. After the garden is chosen, thoroughly prepare it for planting by giving a heavy dressing of well-rotted stable manure. Plow and subsoil to the depth of twelve inches at least, and more if it can be done. In the Directions given in the body of the Catalogue the *least* space required by the different kinds is given. This is done on account of the limited size of many gardens, which necessitates economy of space. When possible give more room and the yield will be found superior in quantity and quality.

Never sow *any* garden crop broadcast if it is desirable to save time, expense and trouble. When planted in drills or rows, weeds can be more easily destroyed, and the ground kept open and loose. Keep the hoe in constant use, or what is still better, if the weeds are just showing above the surface, a sharp-toothed steel rake; by their use there is no need of a single weed ever going to seed, and in a few years the difference will be apparent in the diminished crops of weeds.

The same kind of crop should not occupy the same ground year after year. After manuring well such crops as grow above ground (Cabbage, Peas, Potatoes, and the like), follow next year with root crops (Carrots, Parsnips, &c.), which will not require so much manure.

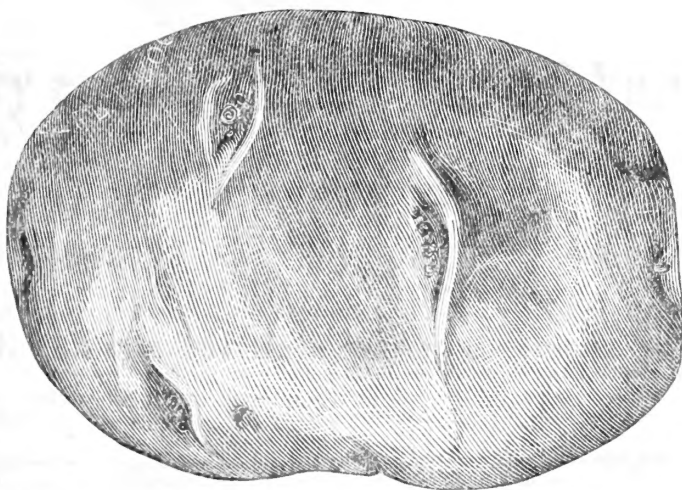
We need scarcely suggest the advantage to be derived from an early starting of vegetables in hot-beds. The trouble is very slight as compared with the gain in time, and the satisfaction thus secured. Of course, this is imperatively necessary where vegetables are raised for market.

All these suggestions are of practical importance, and, if acted upon, will secure early and abundant crops.

TO PREPARE A COLD-FRAME.—The cold-frame should be made the same as for a hot-bed, the difference being that in the former there is no bottom heat applied. After the frame is made, it is filled with good, rich soil; that taken from the old hot-beds, mixed with the fine manure from them, is the best. This is prepared in the Fall, and young Cabbage and Lettuce plants set out, so that they will get established before very cold weather. During cold nights and stormy days, the beds should be closely covered with the sashes, and these further protected by straw mats or shutters. During mild days admit air freely, the object being to keep the plants in a dormant state, without actual freezing, so that when Spring comes the plants are in a forward state for setting out for early crops.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOT-BED.

About the middle of February, up to the latter part of March, according to the latitude, provide a quantity of fresh horse manure from the stable; add to this, if they can be had, one-half its bulk of leaves; mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed even in severe cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap; now turn again and allow it to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Prepare an excavation two and one-half feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the South or East, if possible. Hot-bed sashes are usually 6x3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for the sash should be eighteen inches high at the back, and twelve inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the most sunlight; cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, two and one-half feet. Then put on the sashes and keep close until the heat rises; it will be too hot to sow the seeds now, but in two or three days it will subside to 90°, when the soil may be put on to the depth of six to eight inches. The soil should be of well-rotted sods, mixed with fine, old manure in equal parts, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills two or three inches apart, and afterwards either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back; water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow storms keep covered with straw mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers and Egg Plants should be sown in a separate frame from the Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce, as they require more heat than the latter. The same directions apply to hot-beds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.



BEAUTY OF HEBRON POTATO.

See pages 14 and 34.



IPOMŒA LEPTOPHYLLA.

See page 12.

This species was first made known through the explorations of Gen. Fremont, in 1842, and was described with the above name in Fremont's First Report. It has been mentioned in several subsequent reports upon the botany of the Far West; but singularly enough the collectors do not appear to have examined the root. The latest of the reports, (Porter's) describing it as "annual (?)" while one of its most striking characteristics is its enormous perennial root. A few years ago a root was sent to the East which was shaped like an enormous Rutabaga and would nearly fill a flour barrel. While the root is decidedly perennial, the stems are annual, two to three feet or more high, and branching from the very base, throwing out great numbers of branches, and forming a bushy mass about as broad as it is high. The leaves are two to four inches long, very narrow, and like the rest of the plant, perfectly smooth. The flowers, either solitary or two to three together on a stalk, are two to two and a half inches long, funnel-form, but less open at the throat than the common Ipomœas, and of a pleasing *rose purple* color, a large plant having the appearance of an immense bouquet. The plant is found on the Platte and Canadian rivers, and also on the table lands of Colorado; as in the last named locality the mercury falls in Winter to 20° and 30° below zero, there would be no doubt about the hardiness of the plant, had it not already been tested in this respect. Last year, 1877, a plant flowered in the vicinity of New York, which shows that it is perfectly hardy.



PANICUM VIRGATUM.

See page 90.

This beautiful Grass is found from New York, southward; it grows from three to five feet high and bears a large, spreading panicle often two feet in length. The stems are erect, and as the flower stalks are borne a foot or so above the leaves, the whole presents a very graceful and attractive sight. It grows much finer in a good, rich soil, and is very showy either in a single clump or as a border for higher growing plants. Perfectly hardy perennial and very desirable.



PENTSTEMON COBÆA.

See page 12.

This is one of the finest hardy species of Pentstemon, and is yet very rare in cultivation. The flowers are among the largest of the genus and are produced in loose spikes of 8 to 12 inches in length, broadly bell-shaped and 2 inches or more long, of a purplish white, and remain for some days. The plant is hardy and vigorous, and improves with careful cultivation. It cannot fail to become one of the finest of the many hardy herbaceous perennials just now becoming so popular both in Europe and America.



ERYNGIUM LEAVENWORTHII.

See page 11.

The showiest of annuals, with stems from one to three feet high, and very branching. The heads are of a beautiful purple. Branches cut after the flowers and leaves have matured will last two or three months, making it a valuable addition for Winter bouquets. We pronounce this one of the most valuable plants introduced in many years.



Zinnia plena in vars. See page 84.



Centaurea Clementi. See page 66.



Centaurea gymnocarpa. See page 66.



Centaurea candidissima. See page 66.



Solanum pseudo-capsicum nanum. See page 88.



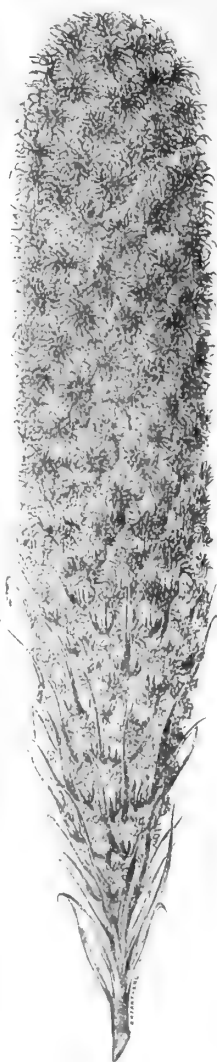
Phlox Drummondii grandiflora splendens. See page 77.

LIATRIS PYCNOSTACHYA.

Kansas Gay Feather.

See page 12.

This plant, although long known to botanists, has not been brought into cultivation until recently. Planted in rows in the garden or on the lawn, the effect produced is beautiful in the extreme. If sown in the Fall, the plants bloom the next year, but the best success follows when sown in the Spring; and the plants have a season's growth before flowering next year. The roots are somewhat bulbous, and when once had will bloom well for many years. There are some twenty species of North American *Liatris*, but this is, perhaps, the handsomest of the whole. The flowers are rosy purple; spike about three feet long, as shown in the engraving. They commence to flower at the top of the spike, and the blooming progresses downwards. In the illustration the lower blossoms have yet to open.



Cucurbita Melopepo miniature. See page 87.

NOVELTIES

And other

RARE FLOWER SEEDS

FOR 1878.

per PACKET.

<i>Acerates decumbens.</i> A fine perennial, with spreading stems one to two feet long, and with purple and yellow flowers. From Texas.....	\$0 25
<i>Ageratum Mexicanum.</i> Wendland's compact dwarf blue.....	5
<i>Aquilegia carulea.</i> The famous Rocky Mountain Columbine, with large blue long-spurred flowers. Splendid hardy plant.....	10
<i>Aquilegia chrysantha.</i> Similar to the above, but with beautiful yellow flowers; remains in flower all Summer.....	10
<i>Callicarpa Americana (French Mulberry).</i> A showy shrub, native of the Southern States, and covered in Fall with clusters of violet-colored berries.....	25
<i>Candytuft (New Carmine).</i> A new scarlet-flowered variety of the common candytuft.....	50
<i>Callirhoe macrorrhiza.</i> This is a fine herbaceous perennial from Texas, with large, white flowers, and a tubrous edible root, three to five inches in diameter.....	25
<i>Cineraria hybrida. Large flowering. Red.</i> This variety comes true from seed, and is of a very showy red, with a metallic lustre. It is of a very dwarf habit, and free flowering. Valuable for indoor decorations.....	2 00
<i>Cineraria hybrida. Large flowering. Pure white.</i> This is described as one of the best novelties of the season. It produces large, white flowers, and is of a dwarf and elegant habit.....	2 00
<i>Clematis crispa. Crisped Leather Flower.</i> This is one of the very finest native N. A. species of Clematis, and is very rare. It bears beautiful purple flowers, one to two inches across, which give out a most delicious fragrance.....	10
<i>Clematis graveolens.</i> A very rapid, vigorous grower, with numerous yellow flowers. Fine for trellises and arbors. Native of China.....	10
<i>Clematis ligusticæfolia.</i> A showy species from the Pacific coast, with white fragrant flowers, which are succeeded in Autumn by beautiful clusters of plummy seeds; this renders the plant a good one for decorating rooms and pictures in Winter.....	25
<i>Clematis Pitcheri. Pitcher's Leather Flower.</i> This species is a native of Texas, and southward, and is a constant bloomer. The flowers are a dark purple, an inch or so in diameter, and quite showy. Desirable hardy vine.....	10
<i>Clematis verticillaris. American Atragene.</i> A very desirable early flowering species, with purplish flowers, two to three inches across. This, and the preceding species of Clematis require a year to germinate, and should be sown in a spot where the weeds can be kept down, and the second season nearly every seed will grow.....	10
<i>Cristatella crosa.</i> A rare annual from Texas, with singular yellow flowers.....	25
<i>Engelmannia pinnatifida.</i> A perennial branching herb, one to three feet high, with numerous yellow flowers. Native of Texas.....	25
<i>Eriogonum longifolium.</i> A white tomentose-leaved perennial plant, with yellow flowers, from Texas.....	25
<i>Eryngium Leavenworthii.</i> This novelty of last year still holds its own. It is one of the most desirable and showy decorative annuals we have. A bed of this planted out by itself on the lawn will be the admiration of every one.....	25
<i>Eschscholtzia Californica. Mandarin.</i> This beautiful variety bears flowers of a most brilliant orange crimson outside and deep orange within. Showy also in bud.....	25
<i>Fedia Amarella.</i> A white-flowered annual from Texas; good for cut flowers.....	25
<i>Frolichia gracilis.</i> A white, tomentose-leaved annual; showy in fruit; Texas.....	25
<i>Gaillardia pulchella.</i> A very showy, hardy annual, growing one to two feet high, and bearing showy yellow flowers an inch or more in diameter, which last until after frost. Very fine and desirable.....	10
<i>Glaucium luteum.</i> This is the finest plant we have for edgings, for flower beds on the lawn and in the flower garden. Much superior to Centaurea; besides it is a perfectly hardy perennial. Should not be allowed to flower.....	25
<i>Grindelia squarrosa.</i> A showy yellow flowered plant from Texas, from one to two feet high.....	10

Novelties.—Continued.

⌘ PACKET

Gutierrezia Texana. A native of Texas. Bears very numerous small yellow flowers; showy and desirable.	\$0 25
Hibiscus Californicus. California Marsh Mallow. This is similar to our Eastern Marsh Mallow, but the flowers instead of being purple are white, and from four to six inches in diameter.	25
Hydrolea ovata. A perennial shrubby plant from Texas with numerous purple flowers a half inch in diameter. Very rare.	25
Hydrophyllum capitatum. A low growing perennial herb, growing in tufts and bearing numerous clusters of bluish or violet flowers. Native of California and Oregon.	25
Ipomœa leptophylla. This very desirable and hardy species is a native of the dryer parts of Colorado. It there grows very luxuriant and branching, and often produces several hundred flowers to a single root. Flowers, large, rose purple and very showy. Hardy in this latitude where it has been tested for five years.	25
Iresine celosioides. A small straw-flowered erect-growing herb, two to three feet high; found in moist places from South Carolina southward.	25
Liatris elegans. Elegant Blazing Star. A hardy tuberous-rooted perennial, with very showy pyramidal spikes of purplish or whitish flowers. New and very desirable plant.	10
Liatris punctata. Spotted Blazing Star. Native of Texas. Produces large clusters of flowers an inch or so in diameter early in the Summer. New and rare.	10
Liatris pycnostachya. Kansas Gay Feather. A tall growing perennial, with spikes of purple flowers two to three feet in length. Require stakes to support them in exposed places.	10
Liatris scariosa. One of the best species and exceedingly showy in groups upon the lawn.	10
Liatris spicata. Spiked Blazing Star. A low growing, early flowering species. Very desirable.	10
Lindheimeria Texana. A showy yellow flowered plant from Texas, two to three feet high.	10
Linum Berlandieri. Berlandier's Flax. A showy Texan annual eight to twelve inches high, with orange flowers.	25
Marshallia cæspitosa. This plant should be in every garden where perennial plants are grown. The plant grows from one to one and a half feet high, and bears at the summit of the stem a cluster of whitish flowers resembling in form those of Scabiosa. New and hardy.	25
Mentzelia ornata. A magnificent hardy biennial, two to four feet high, very free and branching grower. Flowers four to five inches in diameter of a creamy white, and opening towards evening, the same flower only opening fully once. A bed or row in a garden is very showy and worth going a long distance to see.	25
Enothera Missouriensis. A beautiful free-flowering, hardy perennial, with large golden yellow flowers four inches or more across.	25
Pentstemon Cobæa. True. Very fine large white flowers, striped with purple lines.	25
Pentstemon Cobæa var. purpurea. Magnificent variety of the above with dark purple flowers, appearing somewhat later than the typical form.	25
Pentstemon confertus var. cæruleo-purpureus. A dwarf growing species with numerous large clusters of small reddish purple flowers. New and desirable.	25
Pentstemon glaber. A tall growing species with medium sized purple flowers and beautiful glaucous foliage.	25
Pentstemon glandulosus. From Oregon. Flowers large violet an inch long. New.	25
Pentstemon grandiflorus. An old but very desirable hardy species, producing large purple flowers in early Summer.	10
Pentstemon Murrayanus. New scarlet flowering species with flowers an inch to an inch and a half long. Requires protection in latitudes north of N.Y. City.	10
Pentstemon Palmeri. A native of Utah and westward. A large white-flowered species, two to three feet high; not hardy north of New York City.	25
Pentstemon secundiflorus. One of the best of the recent introductions. Plant two or three feet high, with fine blue flowers an inch long, arranged on one side of the flower stalk. Native of Colorado and perfectly hardy.	25
Pentstemon spectabilis. Showy Pentstemon. From California; a very rare and desirable species with the panicle of purple flowers often two feet long. Not hardy north of New York City.	25
Petalostemon multiflorum. A hardy perennial plant from Texas, with numerous spikes of white flowers, two to three feet high.	25

<i>Petalostemon violaceum</i> . Similar to the above but bearing beautiful bright purplish-violet flowers.....	10 25
<i>Rivinia portulacoides</i> . A shrubby plant with insignificant flowers, but very showy fruit. Very desirable for table decoration. Tender.....	25
<i>Rosa Californica</i> var. <i>ultramontana</i> . An interesting and rare species from California, two to eight feet high, with flowers an inch and a half in diameter. New.....	25
<i>Rosa rugosa</i> var. <i>alba</i> . White Ramanas Rose of Japan. A beautiful hardy species, with delightfully fragrant single flowers and very showy red fruit over an inch in diameter.....	25
<i>Rosa rugosa</i> var. <i>purpurea</i> . Same as the above except that the flowers are of a beautiful purple.....	25
<i>Rosa setigera</i> . <i>Prairie Rose</i> . This is the parent of the beautiful double climbing roses now so common. Grows often twenty feet in a single season. Good for arbors and trellises.....	25
<i>Salvia Pitcheri</i> . New from Texas. A tall perennial hardy plant, with spikes of fine purple flowers which appear late in Summer. Requires staking.....	25
<i>Sesbania macrocarpa</i> . An annual climbing vine with yellow and red flowers dotted with purple. Seed pods a foot long. Stems five to twelve feet long.....	25
<i>Sisyrinchium grandiflorum</i> . <i>Large Satin Flower</i> . A beautiful hardy large purple-flowered perennial. Flowers in May. New and very desirable.....	25
<i>Stenosiphon virgatus</i> . Perennial three to five feet high, with long spikes of numerous small white flowers which appear in midsummer.....	25
<i>Stillingia sylvatica</i> . <i>Queen's Delight</i> . A rare and interesting herbaceous perennial two to three feet high, with yellowish flowered spikes two to three inches long. Texas.....	25
<i>Solanum rostratum</i> . A very showy yellow flowered annual species, with very prickly fruit.....	10
<i>Sweet Pea, Violet Queen</i> . This is a new form of the very popular Sweet Pea. Its habit is much dwarfer than the common varieties, and the color varies from deep mauve to light violet. New and very desirable.....	50
<i>Thermopsis montana</i> . A large, yellow-flowered, hardy perennial plant from Oregon. New, and very showy.....	25
<i>Vernonia Lindheimeri</i> . <i>Lindheimer's Vernonia</i> . This is one of the best of the novelties of the present season. It grows from two to three feet high and produces flowers of a beautiful purple. It should be in every collection. Hardy; from Texas.....	25
<i>Wistaria frutescens</i> . <i>American Wistaria</i> . A very vigorous and rapid growing vine which produces long racemes of large purple flowers in early Summer.....	10
<i>Yucca Whipplei</i> . This very desirable and rare species is from California and produces the largest flowers of any of our N. A. species. Two to three feet high, with long, narrow leaves. Now offered for the first time.....	25
<i>Zinnia elegans gloriosa</i> . Styled the Goliath among Zinnias, with flowers as large as a good-sized Dahlia, imbricately double, and of a bright golden color. New.....	25

SEEDS OF NEW ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

<i>Eragrostis oxylepis</i> . This is a very desirable and showy grass from Texas, growing one to two feet high.....	25
<i>Eriochloa sericea</i> . Another perennial species from Texas, with beautiful woolly flowers.....	25
<i>Greenia Arkansana</i> . An early flowering annual species from Texas.....	25
<i>Panicum virgatum</i> . One of the most showy and desirable grasses for the lawn. Grows three to five feet high, and bears a beautiful panicle of purplish flowers which are very fine for grass bouquets.....	10
<i>Tricuspis acuminata</i> . A showy perennial plant, one to two feet high, now offered for the first time either here or in Europe.....	25
<i>Uniola latifolia</i> . A broad-leaved perennial, from two to three feet high. Very showy and one of the most desirable.....	10

A FEW NOVELTIES IN VEGETABLES.

Ⓟ PACKET.

BEANS, Dwarf Emile. *Very dwarf and early, skinless sort, well adapted for forcing* \$0 25

“ **New White Valentine.** *A new white bean of very fine quality, habit of growth the same as its old namesake, per quart, 30 cts.*

CABBAGE, Second Early Bloomsdale. *Highly recommended by our Philadelphia friends as a valuable market sort, per oz. 75 cts.* 10

CORN SALAD, New Green Cabbaging. *The leaves of this sort grow so close together that they form a rosette; fine deep green, crisp thick leaf, per oz., 75 cts.* 10

DANDELION, Improved Curled. *A valuable acquisition of this popular, hardy salad, growing very compact* 50

“ **New Thick-leaved.** Per oz., 75 cts. 10

LETTUCE, Red Winter Cabbage. *A new, very hardy, large-growing sort, from France, per oz., 50 cts.* 10

PEAS, Culverwell's Telegraph. *A new, very robust, second early pea, growing five feet high, bearing immense pods, well-filled, per pint, \$1.00*

PEPPER, New Giant Emperor Sweet. *Fruit six inches long, flesh a quarter of an inch thick, per oz., 50 cts.* 10

“ **New Cranberry.** *This interesting new sort resembles in appearance the cranberry; one of the finest for pickles, per oz., 60 cts.* 10

POTATO, Beauty of Hebron. *Offered for the first time.*

This valuable potato originated in 1874 from seed balls of the Chili-Red. The vines and leaves strongly resemble those of the “Early Rose,” only more vigorous. The plants appear above ground very shortly after planting, and from that time continue to grow with great rapidity, outstripping all other varieties in strength of growth and luxuriance of foliage. On this account, it will be understood, they withstand better the ravages of the Colorado Potato Beetle than any other potato yet brought before the public. The tubers, shaped like those of the “Early Rose,” are very smooth, slightly tinged with pink around the eyes, but attain a pure white color during the Winter. Their yield is really enormous. The tubers lying closely together in the hills, the labor of digging them is but slight. In point of earliness, it may be ranked as ripening at least twelve days earlier than the “Snow Flake,” and no less than three or four days ahead of the “Early Rose.” For culinary purposes its mealy qualities and richness and delicacy of flavor give it a precedence before all other varieties. Contrary to what is usually the case in all large specimens of potatoes the BEAUTY OF HEBRON almost invariably proves sound and solid to the core.

Per bushel, \$4.50,

per barrel, \$9.00.

PRICES.

The prices quoted are those ruling at this date, and do not include free transit. Please add sixteen cents per pound for prepayment of postage.

.

VERY IMPORTANT.

We would request our customers to send in their orders immediately on receipt of this Catalogue, instead of waiting till the time when they wish to sow the seed, and to save time, seeds may be ordered by the numbers in the first column, if desired.

We beg our correspondents to give us very exactly, *on each of their orders, their name and address*; also to indicate *very precisely* the means of carriage which they prefer, whether by Express, Freight or Mail, and the Office or Railroad Station which serves their locality.

In case these directions are not followed out, or if they are not sufficient, we shall choose ourselves the most advantageous and convenient means; but *entirely at the risk of the customer*, avoiding ourselves all responsibility.

.

SHIPMENTS by EXPRESS "C. O. D." or FAST FREIGHT LINES.

Unless otherwise instructed, we shall send all such goods as go either per express or per Fast Freight Lines C. O. D. Orders from unknown customers not desiring this mode of carriage, should be accompanied by the cash.

.

SEEDS BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

Postage charges are not included in our quotations. 16 CENTS PER POUND should be added for pre-payment of Seeds, if wanted by mail. Charges by Express are not uniform; rates depending upon distance and locality. Except for small parcels, and to remote parts, the Express Companies will be found the most economical mode of conveyance when freights are paid in advance. Of course we shall always adopt that mode which costs the least. Neither have we charged for a guarantee of safe arrival by Mail. It is rare, however, that seeds fail to reach their destination in that way—perhaps not one package in five thousand.

WARRANTIES.

Seeds of the best possible quality will fail through improper treatment. Thus, if a small seed is sown so deep that the young plant can not reach the surface, the seeds, however good, will fail. More failures result from a want of proper knowledge of the conditions necessary to germination than from the bad quality of the seeds themselves. These conditions are: A proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air; besides these, the soil must be in a proper condition and present no mechanical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil and the sun has baked it to form a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it: and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination; Beets, Cress, Peas, etc., germinate readily at a temperature of 45°, but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other plants of sub-tropical origin are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60°. For this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition: Proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too little moisture. The proper amount is that which a well-drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off, in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it has formed roots below ground and leaves above and is able to sustain itself. Besides these conditions affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents; a sudden current of very cold air, or a continued drying wind may check their growth, or destroy the young plants altogether; besides these, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of these being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered.

For the above reasons, we wish to state in this explicit form, *that while we exercise the greatest care to have all seeds pure and reliable, it is hereby mutually agreed between ourselves and the purchaser of our seeds, that we do not warrant the same, and are not in any respect liable or responsible for seeds sold by us, or for any loss or damage arising from any failure thereof in any respect.*

VAN SAUN & MUZZY.

VAN SAUN & MUZZY'S

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF

SEEDS

&c., &c., &c.

☞ You will notice that our prices are quoted at the N. Y. lowest figures, and do not include the prepayment of express charges or postage, for which add 16 cents per pound.

☞ See page 48 of this Catalogue for complete assortments of **VEGETABLE SEEDS**, of approved and choice sorts, for from \$5 to \$25.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.



FRENCH ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHOKE—ARTICHAUT—*Alcachofa*—Artichocfe.

20 French Green Globe, $\text{\text{P}}$ oz., 35 cents; $\text{\text{P}}$ lb., \$4.00.

23 Large Paris, *very hardy*, $\text{\text{P}}$ oz., 75 cents.

CULTURE.—Deep, rich, sandy loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seeds in April and May, and, when large enough, transplant into rows three to four feet apart and two feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. Cover when cold weather commences with litter, first tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in spring fork in a dressing of manure. After the second year the offsets are taken for planting new beds. The edible portions are the thick scales of the flower heads, which are eaten both raw and boiled.

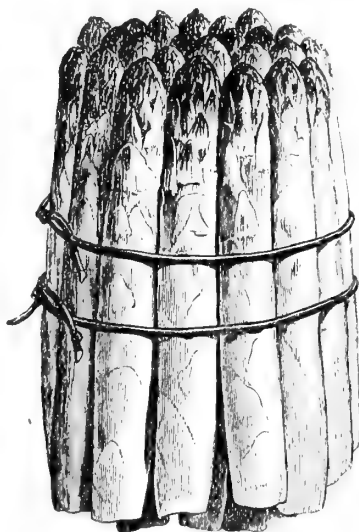
ARTICHOKE, JERUSALEM—TOPINAMBOUR—*Cotufa*.Tubers, \$4 $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ bus.; 25 cents $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ quart.

CULTURE.—Same as Potatoes; Tubers excellent for fattening cattle and pigs.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—RACINES D'ASPERGE.**ASPARAGUS**—ASPERGE—*Esparrago*—*Spargel*.

25 Conover's Colossal, 10 cents $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ oz.; 60 cents $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ lb.
 " " roots $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ 1,000, \$7; $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ 100, \$1.

The best of all the varieties; in fact, we have discarded all the older sorts.



ASPARAGUS IN BUNCHES.

away from the sea-coast, a dressing of coarse salt given in Spring at the rate of two pounds to the square yard, will be found very beneficial.

CULTURE.—Sow the seeds thinly in rows one foot apart in April or May, and keep down all weeds; Radish or Lettuce seed may be mixed with it, so as to mark the rows readily, and allow the weeds to be destroyed as soon as they appear. To secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to three or four inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one year old plants should be set out in the Spring, in a rich, sandy loam, eighteen inches or more deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out in beds five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each one foot from the edge, and allow twelve inches in the row. Set the plants at least six inches below the surface. For market on a large scale, set four feet apart one way and two the other, which will allow the use of a horse and cultivator to keep the weeds under. Every Fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the Spring forked in. In localities

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS—FÊVE DE MARAIS—*Haba*—Große Bohnen.

	$\text{\textcircled{P}}$ bus.	$\text{\textcircled{P}}$ qt.		$\text{\textcircled{P}}$ bus.	$\text{\textcircled{P}}$ qt.
27 Early Mazagan.....	\$5 00	25	31 Sword Long Pod.....	\$5 00	25
29 Broad Windsor.....	8 00	30	33 Green Nonpareil.....	6 00	30

KINDS.—No. 27 is the earliest; Nos. 29 and 31 are best for main crop.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills two feet apart, as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, in order to get them into pod before the heat of Summer. When in pod, break off the tops of the plant to check growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best.

DWARF, or SNAP BEANS—*HARICOTS NAINS*—*Frijoles*—*Krup-Bohnen*.

	bus.	qt.		bus.	qt.
35 Early Snap Shorts.....	\$4 50	20	65 Early Yellow 6 weeks.....	4 00	20
39 Early Turtle Soup.....	4 50	20	69 Long do do.....	4 00	20
41 Early Valentine.....	4 00	20	70 Early Rob Roy.....	4 50	20
45 Extra Early Valentine.....	6 00	30	74 Black Wax (yellow pod).....	6 00	25
47 White Valentine.....	6 00	30	76 White Wax do.....	6 00	25
50 Early Mohawk.....	4 00	20	79 Golden Wax.....	8 00	40
53 Early China.....	4 00	20	84 Refugee, or 1,000 to 1.....	4 50	20
55 Early Dun Colored.....	4 50	20	89 Large White Kidney.....	4 00	20
58 Early Fejee.....	4 50	20	93 Red Kidney.....	4 00	20
60 Early Marrowfat, white.....	4 00	20	99 Red Bush Cranberry.....	4 00	20
63 Early Rachel.....	4 50	20	108 White Scimitar.....	5 00	25

KINDS.—Nos. 41, 58 and 74 are the earliest; No. 50 the most hardy; Nos. 41, 74 and 76 for family use; No. 84 also for late, and best for pickling; Nos. 74, 76 and 79 are the Dwarf Wax varieties, with yellow transparent pods. Nos. 45 and 47 are new and improved sorts.

CULTURE.—About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly, make drills two inches deep and two feet apart; drop the Beans three inches apart in the drill, and cover not more than two inches deep. Keep hoed, when not wet, and the weeds killed; and sow every two weeks for a succession.

POLE, or RUNNING BEANS—*HARICOTS À RAMES*—*Frijole de bejuco*—*Stangen-Bohnen*.

	qt.		qt.
115 Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry.....per bus. \$6 00	30	153 White Dutch Running, per bus., \$7.....	35
118 Dutch Case Knife. " 7 00	30	156 French Soisson.....	50
121 Red Cranberry. " 7 00	30	159 French White Flageolet.....	40
125 White Cranberry. " 8 00	40	162 Black Wax (yel. pods), per bus., \$8.....	40
129 Scarlet Running. " 7 00	35	167 Giant Red Wax, per bus., \$10.....	50
133 Large White Lima " 7 00	35	172 Painted Lady Runners.....	40
137 Small White Lima " 8 00	40	176 French Asparagus (fine).....	50
139 Speckled Lima. " 16 00	60	179 French Yard Long, per paper	25
145 New Red Lima. " 16 00	60		
149 Drear's Imp. Lima " 12 00	50		

KINDS.—Nos. 115, 118, 121, 162, and 176 are best for Snaps, and Nos. 129, 133, 139 and 153 the best for Shell Beans, and most valuable for main crop.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the latter part of April to the middle of May, in hills four feet apart each way. One quart of Limas will plant about 300 hills, allowing five or six beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 400 hills. Poles, eight feet long, should be firmly set in the center of the hills before planting.

BEEF—BETTERAVE—*Remolacha*—*Runkelrüben*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
195 New Dark Egyptian.....	\$1 00	15	229 Long Smooth Blood.....	60	10
200 Hatch's Extra Early.....	60	10	235 Swiss Chard (for Greens).....	75	10
206 Dewing's Extra Early.....	60	10	240 Beck's Curled Sea Kale		
212 Early Bassano.....	60	10	Beet.....	1 00	15
214 Early Blood Turnip.....	60	10	243 Dell's Flower Garden		
215 Bastian's Blood Turnip..	60	10	Beet.....	2 50	25
220 Early Yellow Turnip.....	1 00	10	247 Ornamental Chili Beet...	2 00	20
223 Dark Pear-shaped.....	1 00	15			

KINDS.—Nos. 195, 200, 206 and 212 are the earliest and best if used when young. We recommend for early Summer use No. 212; No. 214 for General and Winter use; No. 229 also, for Late and Winter crops. Nos. 243 and 247, for ornament, are fine for borders or edgings.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession, up to the first of July. For general crop sow about the middle of May. The soil should be a light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Plant in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up thin to four to six inches; the young Beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as Spinach.

BEET—MANGEL WURZEL, SUGAR, Etc.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
250 Warden Orange Globe Man- gel Wurzel.....	60	10	278 Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel.....	75	10
256 Improved Mammoth Mangel Wurzel.....	60	10	283 Red Tankard Mangel Wurzel.....	75	10
260 Long Yellow Mangel Wurzel	60	10	287 Yellow Intermediate Man- gel Wurzel.....	75	10
263 Long Red Mangel Wurzel..	40	10	290 White Sugar.....	40	10
269 Norbiton Giant " " " " ..	60	10	293 Vilmorin's Imp. Sugar....	1 00	15
271 Yellow Globe " " " " ..	40	10	298 Lane's Imp. Sugar.....	75	10
274 Red " " " " ..	60	10			

KINDS.—No. 250 to 287 inclusive are for feeding cattle; Nos. 290 293 and 298, for making sugar from.

CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich manure. Sow in May in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the rows. As soon as frost occurs dig and store in the cellar; or they may be preserved in trenches in the field if a high, dry spot can be had, only care must be taken to give them proper ventilation by means of bunches of straw set on end at distances of four or five feet; do not store too many in a single pit, and do not cover until quite severe frost comes, else they will be liable to rot.

BORAGE—BOURRACHE—*Borrajá*—*Borretsch*.

299 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.25.

The young leaves of this Annual, which smell somewhat like a Cucumber, are used as salad or boiled as Spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable *only when young*.

CULTURE.—Sow in the Spring, in light soil, and transplant to shallow drills, a foot apart, when of about six weeks' growth.

BROCOLI—BROCOLI—*Brocoli*—*Spargelfoh!*.

300 Early White.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	30	308 White Cape or Cauliflower..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	75
302 Early Purple.....	"	30	310 White Sprouting.....	"	40
304 Early Walcheren.....	"	75	312 Sulphur-Colored.....	"	30
306 Early Pur. Cape (fine).....	"	40	314 Chappel's Cream.....	"	30

KINDS.—The above are the sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally. We recommend No. 306 as the most certain.

CULTURE.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the Spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way, when plants are four inches high. Cultivate the same as cabbage; rich soil.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—CHOUX DE BRUXELLES—*Berza de Brusels—Rosenfohl.*

	per lb.	per oz.
316 Best French.....	\$2 50	25
318 Improved Dwarf.....	2 50	25
320 Roseberry.....	2 00	20

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Brocoli, and transplant in July. They become very tender when touched by frost. The numerous small heads, when boiled and dressed with butter, make the most delicious dish of vegetables on the table.

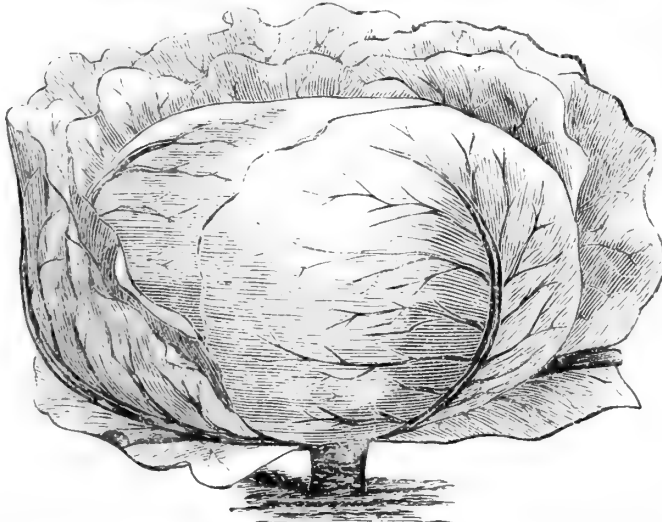


BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

BURNET—PIMPERNELE DE JARDIN—Pimpernella—Pimpernell.

324 Garden, 20 cents per ounce; \$1.50 per pound.

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows. The leaves have a warm, piquant taste for salads and soups.

CABBAGE—CHOU—Berza de repollo—Rohl.

AMERICAN FLAT DUTCH.

	per lb.	per oz.		per lb.	per oz.
330 Little Pixie (fine flavor).....	\$3 00	30	350 Early Wyman, Imp'td.....	\$3 00	30
335 Wheeler's Cocanut.....	3 00	30	356 Early York.....	1 25	20
339 King of Dwarf.....	3 00	30	359 Early Salisbury Dwarf.....	3 00	30
343 Earliest Dwarf.....	2 50	25	362 Early Dutch.....	2 00	20
347 Early Spotsboro.....	2 50	25	365 Early Jersey Wakfield.....	3 50	35

Cabbage.—*Continued.*

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
369 Early Winningstadt.....	\$3	00 30	415 Large Fine Flat Dutch.....	\$2	00 20
371 Early Battersea.....	2	00 20	418 Silver Leaf Drumhead.....	5	00 50
375 Early Nonpareil.....	2	00 20	421 Fotler's Brunswick.....	3	50 35
380 Early Dwarf Savoy.....	2	50 25	423 Solid Head ".....	2	50 25
384 Small Early Ulm Savoy.....	2	50 25	427 Filder Kraut.....	5	00 50
390 Early Sugar Loaf.....	2	00 20	431 Marblehead Mammoth.....	5	00 50
394 Early Ox-Heart.....	2	00 20	436 Large Schweinfurt.....	2	00 20
399 Large Early York.....	1	25 15	440 Late Green Glazed.....	3	00 30
403 Early Flat Dutch.....	5	00 50	448 Drumhead Savoy.....	3	00 30
409 Large Late Bergen.....	2	00 20	453 Late Globe Savoy.....	1	50 20
412 Large Late Drumhead.....	2	00 20	460 Red (for pickling).....	2	50 25

KINDS.—Nos. 330, 335, 356 and 365 are the earliest; Nos. 369, 394 and 421 are the best for second early. We particularly recommend No. 369. Nos. 409, 412 and 415 are the well-known Winter varieties. Nos. 412 and 415 are the best for main crop. No. 448 is the best for family use.

CULTURE.—Soil for Cabbages should be a rich, heavy loam, with good drainage; on such a soil, with an abundance of stable manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early Spring sow in Fall, and in a month the plants will be fit to transplant to cold frames where they are wintered, taking care in planting to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in Spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way, and from twelve to eighteen inches the other, according to the variety; if it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbages need the room. For late or Winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July; in this case they are set in rows two by three feet, so as to work them with horse and cultivator. To prevent the Turnip Fly attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slaked lime over them as soon as they appear above ground. Lime or bone-dust make excellent fertilizers for this crop if sown and harrowed in lightly before the plants are set out.

CARDOON—CARDON—CARDO—Cardon.

465 Large Solid, 40 cents per ounce.

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, in rows, where they are to stand, and thin them to one foot apart. When full size, bind the plants together with straw or matting, and earth up like Celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups and stews.

CARROT—CAROTTE—Zanahoria—Möhren.

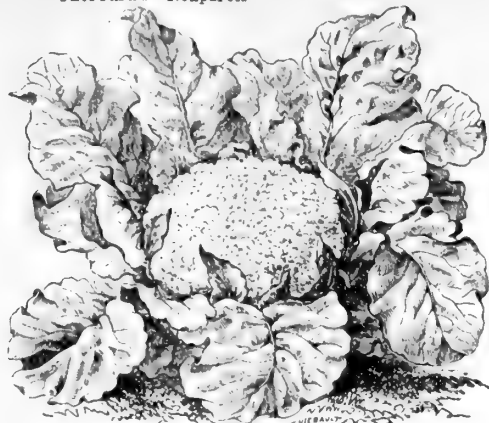
	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
469 Extra Early Forcing.....	\$1	25 20	485 Long Orange.....	\$	75 10
473 Early Scarlet Horn.....	1	00 15	489 Altringham.....	75	10
476 Half Long, pointed.....	1	00 15	491 Long Blood or Purple....	1	50 15
479 Half Long, stump rooted..	1	00 15	493 Long White.....	60	10
482 Half Long Carenton (with- out heart).....	1	00 15	495 Long Yellow.....	1	00 15

KINDS.—For the earliest and latest crops No. 473 is best; Nos. 476, 479, 482 and 485 are the best for the main crop. No. 485 is particularly recommended for stock; sow two pounds to the acre. No. 469 is the best for forcing.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 473 as early as the ground can be worked; or for late crop, until latter part of July; for main crop, sow from the middle of May to first of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row; main crop six to seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop; fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between rows. Soil, light sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug.

CAULIFLOWER—CHOU-FLEUR—Coliflor—Blumenkohl.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
499 Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.....	\$10 00		515 Thorburn's Wonderful.....	\$24 00	\$2 50
503 Early Dwarf Erfurt.....	\$30 00	2 50	517 Walcheren.....	6 00	50
505 Early Algiers.....	13 00	1 00	519 White French.....	6 50	50
507 Early Paris.....	12 00	1 00	522 Late London.....	5 00	40
509 Early London.....	5 00	40	524 Lenormands.....	13 00	1 25
512 Thorburn's Nonpareil.....	10 00	1 00	527 Autumn Giant.....	24 00	2 50



CAULIFLOWER.

KINDS.—Nos. 503, 505 and 507 will be found the finest varieties for early, and No. 505 also for forcing. No. 512 for late is particularly recommended. Nos. 515 and 524 are recommended as first class.

CULTURE.—This is the same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and pains will pay upon this. If the soil is dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drouth.

CELERY—CELERI—Apio—Sellerie.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
530 Incomparable Dwarf White.....	\$3 00	\$0 30	544 Incomparable Dwarf Crimson.....	\$3 00	\$0 30
533 Crawford's Early Dwarf White, (New).....	4 00	40	547 Sandringham Dwarf White.....	3 00	30
535 Boston Dwarf White.....	3 00	30	549 Giant White Solid.....	3 00	30
539 Dwarf Crystal White.....	3 00	30	553 Celeriac, or Turnip Rooted.....	3 00	30
			555 New Apple Celeriac.....		75

KINDS.—Nos. 535, 539 and 549, are the best sorts for family use. We recommend No. 533 for early, it is first-class, and No. 549 for main crop. No. 530 is the popular New York market variety.

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy soil, which is naturally early, rich and well drained, and sow the seeds thinly in rows ten inches apart. After the seed is sown it should be tread or rolled in, as the seeds are so fine that unless the soil is well packed around them, they will easily perish. A good plan is to sow Radish or Lettuce seeds with the Celery, to enable one to see the rows more readily, and thus kill the weeds at the start. The plants are either transplanted to a new spot, or what is preferable, the tops cut off once or twice to make them stocky. Set out in July at the north, and in the southern States a month or six weeks later. Plant in rows



CELERIAC.

three to four feet apart, according to the variety, and six inches in the rows, on a level soil, or if preferred, in trenches eight to ten inches deep. All that needs to be done now, is to keep the ground clear of weeds by the use of the horse and cultivator, and in about two months after setting, it will be fit to earth up. In earthing up, take care not to allow any soil to get into the center of the plant, which will injure the stalks. Two or three time earthing up will be necessary if it is desirable to have the Celery thoroughly blanched before storing. The best way to store, is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground one foot wide, and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the Celery; the plants are then lifted and set closely together until the whole quantity is stored; the edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants to carry off all surface water. When severe cold weather comes on, cover with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on the top to keep out the moisture; the covering must be put on gradually, else there will be danger of heating, and consequent decay. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during the winter; where only a small quantity is raised for family use, store in boxes in a cool, dry cellar, taking care not to put too great a quantity in a single box. The Turnip rooted, or "Knob" Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows two feet apart only.

CHERVIL—CERFEUIL—*Perifollo*—Bensentlauch.

559 Curled, 20 cents P oz.; \$1.50 P lb.

563 Tuberous, 30 cents P oz.; \$3.00 P lb.

CULTURE.—Cultivate and use like Parsley. Sow at any time in the Spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart. The Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.

COLLARDS—CHOU-CABU—*Cabu*—Blätterföhl.

568 Georgia Grown, 20 cents P oz.; \$2.00 P lb.

CULTURE.—Sow seeds as for Cabbage, in June, July, and August, for succession. Transplant when one month old, in rows a foot apart each way, and hoe frequently.

CORN SALAD, or FETTICUS—MÂCHE—*Macha ó Valerianilla*—Stechsalat.

572 Large Seeded.....15 cents P oz.; \$1 00 P lb.

575 Small Seeded.....15 " " 1 00 "

579 Lettuce-Leaved.....20 " " 1 50 "

CULTURE.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If dry weather, tread in the seed lightly. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the first of Winter cover thinly with clean straw or leaves. A delicious hardy salad.

CORN—MAÏS—*Maiz*—Mais.

FOR GARDEN CULTURE.

583 Early Minnesota.....	P ear, 5 cts.; P quart, 20 cts.
587 Early Narragansett Sugar.....	" 5 " " 20
590 Triumph.....	" 5 " " 20
593 Moore's Early Concord Sugar.....	" 5 " " 20
596 Excelsior.....	" 5 " " 20
599 Early Dwarf Sugar.....	" 5 " " 20
603 Early Darling's Sugar.....	" 5 " " 20
606 Early Golden Sugar.....	" 5 " " 20
608 Early Eight-Rowed Sugar.....	" 5 " " 20

Corn.—*Continued.*

610 Large Eight-Rowed Sugar.....	Ⓕ ear, 5 cts. ;	Ⓕ quart, 20 cts.
614 Crosby's Early Sugar.....	" 5 "	" 20
618 Mammoth Sugar.....	" 10 "	" 20
622 Stowell's Evergreen Sugar.....	" 5 "	" 20
625 Trimble's Sugar.....	" 5 "	" 30
628 Black Sugar.....	" 5 "	" 20
633 Early Burlington or Adams.....	" 5 "	" 20
636 Early Tuscarora.....	" 8 "	" 20
640 Japanese Striped Maize.....	" 5 "	
642 New Miniature.....	" 5 "	
646 Common Pop.....	" 3 "	
650 Rice Pop.....	" 3 "	

KINDS.—Nos. 583, 593, 599, 608 and 606 are best for very earliest. Nos. 583 and 599 grow but three feet high. No. 608 for a second early. Nos. 610, 618 and 622 for late and general crop. No. 640 is the beautiful striped-leaved variety.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained.

CORN—FOR FIELD CULTURE.—*Maïs pour la grande culture.*

655 Extra Long White Flint.....	Ears, Ⓕ 100,	\$3 00
660 Early Canada.....	" "	2 50
665 Early Red Glazed.....	" "	2 50
670 Eight-Rowed Yellow Flint.....	" "	3 00
675 Eastern Dent.....	" "	3 00
680 Orange Flint.....	" "	2 50
685 Early Durkam.....	" "	3 00
690 Dutton.....	" "	2 50
695 Southern (for fodder).....	shelled, per bus.	2 50

KINDS.—Nos. 660 and 665 are the earliest varieties, and are particularly recommended. No. 685 is a new and very productive sort.

CRESS—CRESSON—*Berro ó Mastuerzo—Rresse.*

	Ⓕ lb.	Ⓕ oz.		Ⓕ lb.	Ⓕ oz.
698 Curled, or Pepper Grass.....	\$0 40	10	706 True Water Cress.....	Ⓕ oz.,	40
700 Broad-Leaved.....	50	10	708 Erfurt Sweet Water Cress.....	"	75
703 Broad-Leaved Winter.....	1 50	15			

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 698 and 700 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 698 should be cut often, and it will continue to grow; it is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing.

CUCUMBER—CONCOMBRE—*Pepino—Gurfen.*

	Ⓕ lb.	Ⓕ oz.		Ⓕ lb.	Ⓕ oz.
710 Early Russian.....	\$1 00	15	737 Long White Turkey.....	\$3 00	30
714 Early Short Green.....	1 00	15	740 Extra Long Grecian.....	4 00	40
718 Early Green Cluster.....	1 00	15	743 Green Prolific, pickling.....	1 25	20
722 Extra Long White.....			749 Boston Pickling.....	1 00	15
Spined (Improved).....	1 25	20	754 Tailby's Hybrid.....	1 25	20
725 Improved White Spined.....	1 00	15	757 Lucas's Netted.....		50
729 Long Green.....	1 00	15	760 Small Gherkin (Burr).....	3 00	30
733 Long Green Turkey.....	1 50	20			

KINDS—Nos. 710, 714, 718, and 725 are the earliest; No. 725 is the favorite kind for table use; Nos. 718, 722, and 743 for pickling, and No. 725 also for general use; No. 743 is best for market gardeners or pickle planters.

CULTURE.—For very early, sow a few seeds in hot-beds upon pieces of sods, so that they can be readily transplanted, about six weeks before they can be set in the open ground. Plant out in rich soil when danger of frosts is over, or they may be protected by hand glasses, or even by a paper held down at the corners with a handful of earth. For general crops, sow in the open ground as soon as the weather is settled and warm, and plant every two weeks for a succession. For pickles, sow from the middle of June to the first week in July; sod land, turned over in the Fall, is the best for them; plant in hills four feet apart, putting a shovelfull of well-rotted manure in each hill.

CUCUMBER—ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.

CONCOMBRE (espèces Anglaises) pour couches.

	lb.	oz.	pk.		lb.	oz.	pk.
765 Swan's Neck.....	\$0	25		785 Invincible.....	\$0	50	
768 Carter's Tender and True.....		50		788 Lord Kenyon's Favorite.....		25	
770 Duke of Edinburgh.....		50		790 Prize Fighter.....		25	
772 General Grant.....		25		795 Walker's Rambler.....		25	
774 Giant of Arnstadt.....		25		797 Telegraph.....		25	
776 Long Gun.....		25		799 Lynch's Star of the West.....		25	
778 Blue Gown.....		50		802 Lancashire Witch.....		25	
779 Marquis of Lorne.....		50		804 Cuthill's Black Spine.....		25	
781 British Volunteer.....		50		806 Improved Sion House.....		25	

CULTURE.—The above are for growing in hot beds, or in houses particularly constructed for forcing, so that a supply can be furnished during the Winter months, at which time the prices are very remunerative. Sow seeds in November, December, or January, according to the time they are wanted for market, taking care to give plenty of air and water; it will be necessary to fertilize the pistillate flowers with the staminate, in order to render the vines productive, as, owing to the absence of insects, they will not produce a crop under glass the same as in the open ground, where bees and other insects have free access to the flowers.

DANDELION—PISSENLIT.

809 French Seed, 40 cents \mathfrak{p} ounce ; \$4.00 \mathfrak{p} pound.

CULTURE.—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early Spring salads. Sow in early Spring, in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart; thin out the plants to six inches. Keep clear of weeds during the Summer, and the ensuing Spring the plants will be fit for the table. They are best, however, when blanched, which destroys to some extent their bitter taste.

EGG PLANT—AUBERGINE—*Beréngena*—*Gierpfanze*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
812 Early Dwarf Purple.....	\$5	00	50	826 Scarlet Chinese (Beautiful)...	50
815 Long Purple.....	3	00	30	829 Striped.....	50
818 New York Purple.....	5	00	50	833 White.....	50
822 Black Pekin (fine).....	7	00	60		

KINDS.—Nos. 812 and 815 are the earliest; No. 818 the largest and most productive, and best for main crop; No. 826 is most beautiful, and also a fine cooking variety; No. 822 is of excellent flavor, with ornamental leaves.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot beds, very early in Spring; transplant when two inches high into a second bed; if that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out till the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days, if the sun is hot when put out. Set out plants three feet by two.

ENDIVE—CHICORÉE—Escarola o Endivia—Endivien.

	per lb.	per oz.		per lb.	per oz.
836 Green Curled.....	\$2 00	20	844 Wild, or Chicory.....	\$1 00	10
840 White Curled.....	2 00	20	846 Broad-leaved Escarolle..	2 00	20

KINDS.—Nos. 836 and 840 are the best for salad, particularly No. 836, which is also the most hardy. The roots of No. 844 are used for flavoring coffee.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 846 early in Spring; Nos. 836, 840 and 844, from latter part of May to end of July. Sow thin and cover lightly. When up, thin out to eight inches apart, and give a good watering afterwards, if dry. When leaves are six or eight inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of Winter, take up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use; they must be kept dry, and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

GARLICK—AIL—Ajo—Knoblauch.

Sets 40 cents per lb.

CULTURE.—Light rich soil. Plant the sets in rows six inches apart and about two inches deep. Leave a foot between the rows, which keep hoed deeply. When the leaves turn yellow, take up the crop.

Ice Plant.—FICOÏDE GLACIALE.

847 Clean Seed, per Packet, 10 cents.

CULTURE.—Sow in good garden soil as soon as the ground becomes warm in Spring, in shallow drills one foot apart. A desirable vegetable for boiling like Spinach, or for garnishing.

KALE—CHOU VERT FRISÉ—Col—Blätterkohl.

	per lb.	per oz.		per lb.	per oz.
849 Green Curled Scotch..	\$1 00	10	856 Cottagers	\$3 00	30
851 Brown German Curled..	1 50	15	859 Garnishing	4 00	40
853 Siberian German Greens	0 75	10	864 Sea Kale	3 00	30

KINDS.—Nos. 849, 851, 856 and 859 are Borecole; No. 864 is a fine vegetable having the appearance of White Celery, and is cooked the same as Asparagus. No. 853 is used for early Spring Greens. No. 856 is a very tall and productive sort, highly recommended.

CULTURE.—Nos. 849, 851, 856 and 859 are cultivated and grown exactly like Cabbage. No. 853 sow in September for early Spring Greens. No. 864 sow early in Spring in a frame, transplant to another bed, six inches apart, in six weeks' time. Dig and manure highly a piece of ground, and plant out two feet apart in rows, as soon as the plants have become stocky. Before Winter, cover these with litter or leaves. The following Spring uncover and dig in manure. Keep them well cultivated through the Summer, and the following Spring they will be strong enough to cut. They are best blanched, either under pots or by earthing. The midribs are the parts used, and they are cooked like Asparagus. Salt is a good manure to be given to this plant, as well as to Asparagus.



SEA KALE.

KOHLRABI, or Turnip-Rooted Cabbage—CHOU-RAVE—Colinabo.

WHITE VIENNA KOHLRABI.

869 Early White Vienna.....	Ⓕ lb. \$3 00	Ⓕ oz. 30
873 Early Purple Vienna.....	" 4 00	" 40
876 Large White or Green....	" 2 00	" 20

KINDS.—No. 869 for early forcing, and also for general crop. This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden.

CULTURE.—Sow in Spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, afterwards thinning to eight or ten inches. If the weather is suitable, the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stem above ground is two to four inches through, they are fit to eat. They are cooked the same as Turnips.

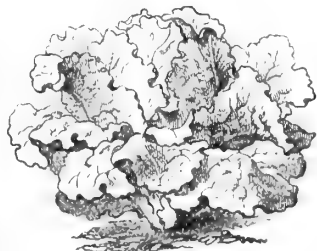
LEEK.—POIREAU—Puerro—Porro.

879 Best Large Flag.....	Ⓕ lb. \$3 00	Ⓕ oz. 30 cents.
883 Large Rouen.....	" 3 00	" 30 "
885 New Large Carenton.....	" 3 00	" 30 "

CULTURE.—Sow very early in Spring, in drills six inches apart, and one inch deep. Thin out to one inch. When about seven inches high plant them in rows twelve inches apart, and as deep as possible, so as not to cover the young center leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow. Require very rich soil. Take up and store in earth in a cool cellar before Winter weather. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in the Spring.

LETTUCE—LAITUE—Lechuga—Salat.

	Ⓕ lb. Ⓕ oz.		Ⓕ lb. Ⓕ oz.
888 White Forcing Head.....	\$3 00 30	935 New Orleans Green Cab-	
891 Early Curled Silesia.....	1 25 15	bage.....	\$3 00 30
895 " Simpson.....	2 00 20	938 Ice Drumhead.....	1 25 15
898 American Gathering.....	3 00 30	941 All the Year Round.....	3 50 35
900 Large Perpignan.....	2 00 20	945 Large Yellow Butter.....	2 00 20
905 Tennisball or Boston.....	2 00 20	949 Brown Dutch.....	2 00 20
909 Hanson.....	3 50 35	953 White Cos (Romaine)....	2 00 20
912 Victoria Cabbage.....	2 00 20	956 Green Cos ".....	2 00 20
915 Speckled German.....	3 00 30	959 Grey Cos. ".....	3 00 30
919 White Cabbage.....	2 00 20	963 Blood Cos ".....	3 00 30
923 Wheeler's Tom Thumb.....	3 50 35	966 Hardy Green Winter.....	2 00 20
927 Golden Stone Head.....	3 00 30	970 Brown Winter Cabbage....	2 00 20
929 India Head.....	3 00 30	972 Red Winter Cabbage.....	5 00 50



SIMPSON'S LETTUCE.

KINDS.—Nos. 888, 895 and 905 are best for forcing or earliest Spring crop. No. 895 also for a succession kind. Nos. 909, 919 and 938 are fine for main Spring and Summer crops; No. 949 for Fall, and Nos. 966, 970 and 972 for Winter. Nos. 953 and 956 are also highly recommended, but more trouble to raise.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 888, 891, 895 and 900 in hot-beds in March, and in the open ground as early as it opens, and transplant to rows eight inches apart. Sow in two weeks' time same varieties again, as also Cos for a succession. In August, sow any of the varieties, except Nos. 956 and 959, which should be sown in September. In October, some of these may be planted in frames to head in Winter and early Spring. Always sow thin, and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last Spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to six or eight inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in hot-bed early in the year and transplanted to a cold frame, so as to have them good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying when grown, for a few days, to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground and moisture in abundance.

MARTYNIA—FOR PICKLES.

975 Craniolaria ½ lb. \$4; ½ oz. \$0 40 | 959 proboscidea ½ lb. \$4; ½ oz. \$0 40

KINDS.—Both are productive and fine for Pickles; pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as Cucumbers.

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the open ground, three feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or the seed may be sown in a hot-bed, and the seedlings afterwards transplanted.

MELON, MUSK—MELON MUSCADE—*Melon Muscatel*— Rantalupen.

	½ lb.	½ oz.		½ lb.	½ oz.
983 Fine White Japan	\$1 25	20	1007 Allen's Superb.....	\$1 00	15
986 Fine Nutmeg.....	1 00	15	1010 Turk's Cap.....	1 25	20
989 New Valparaiso	1 25	20	1014 Yellow Cantelope.....	1 00	15
992 Orange Christina.....	1 25	20	1016 Pomegranate for Per-		
995 Green Citron.....	1 00	15	fume	5 00	50
998 Jenny Lind.....	1 00	15	1022 Mango Melon, for Man-		
1000 Long Green Persian....	1 25	20	goes	2 00	20
1003 Sill's Hybrid	1 25	20	1025 French Climbing.....	½ pkt.	10

KINDS.—Nos. 983 and 998 are the earliest varieties. No. 983 is almost entirely skinless, small, but equal in flavor to the finest in cultivation. In addition to this sort for general crop, we recommend Nos. 986, 989, 992 and 1003.

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frost is over and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds to the hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road-dust is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early may be had by sowing in hot-bed on pieces of sod.

ENGLISH VARIETIES—FOR FRAMES.

Variétés anglaises pour couches.

1028 Scarlet Flesh Prize.....	½ pkt.	25	1036 Scarlet Gem.....	½ pkt.	25
1030 Orion.....	"	25	1039 Bayley's Eclipse.....	"	25
1033 New Tom Thumb, (fine			1042 Camberwell Beauty....	"	25
for pickling) ½ oz \$4.	"	25	1045 Trentham Hybrid	"	25

MELON, WATER—MELON D'EAU—Zandia—Wassermelonen.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1050 Sculpt'd Seeded Japan	\$3	00	30	1080 Apple Seeded	\$3 00 30
1053 Early Mountain Sprout	1	00	15	1084 Orange	1 00 15
1057 Striped Gipsy	1	00	15	1089 Peerless	1 50 20
1060 Black Spanish	1	00	15	1092 Phinney	1 00 15
1064 Italian	1	00	15	1095 Improved Rattlesnake	1 25 15
1069 Ice Cream	1	00	15	1098 Apple Pie (Citron Va-	
1073 Goodwin's Imperial	2	00	20	riety)	1 50 20
1077 Strawberry	1	00	15	1100 Citron for Preserves	1 00 10

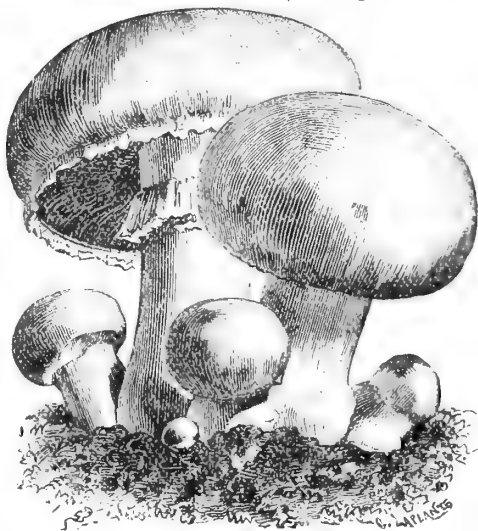
KINDS.—No. 1050 is a new and interesting variety, and Nos. 1057 and 1069 are the finest for general crop. Nos. 1057, 1084 and 1095 are popular Southern sorts of excellent quality.

CULTURE.—Treat the same as Musk Melon, except they should be planted eight to ten feet apart, according to variety.

MUSHROOM SPAWN—BLANC DE CHAMPIGNON—Seta—Champignonbrut.

English Spawn, 12 cents per lb.; 10 lbs. for \$1.00.

French Spawn, per 3 lb., box, \$1.25.



MUSHROOM.

the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90°, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn two to three inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of two inches, and cover with three or four inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. When water is given it should be at a temperature of about 100°.

MUSTARD—MOUTARDE—Mostaza—Senf.

1105 Black, 30 cents per quart.

1108 White London, 35 cents per quart.

CULTURE.—Sow thickly during early Spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For Fall salad, sow in September; or in frames or boxes, during Winter, when frost can be partially excluded.

NASTURTIUM—CAPUCINE—*Maramula*—*Nasturtium*.

1110 Dwarf, 30 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, \$3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. | 1112 Tall, 15 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, \$1.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep; the Tall kind requires fences or poles, on which to climb for support. If left to trail upon the ground the fruit is apt to be injured. The seeds are used in flavoring pickles, or as a substitute for Capers.

OKRA—GOMBO—*Quimbombo*—*Sajran*.

1114 Improved Dwarf, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10 cents.

1116 Long Green, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 75 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10 cents.

CULTURE.—Sow late in Spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out to nine inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots, or a hot-bed, and transplanted. The pods, when young, are used for soups and stews.

ONION—OIGNON—*Cebolla*—*Zwiebeln*.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
1120 Queen (New Early White).....	\$4 00	40	1147 Yellow Globe.....	\$1 50	20
1123 White Tripoli.....	3 50	35	1149 Yellow Danvers.....	60	10
1125 White Globe (extra fine).....	2 50	25	1153 Giant Rocco.....	3 50	35
1129 White Portugal.....	2 00	20	1157 Neapolitan Marzagole, (White).....	4 00	40
1132 Early Red Flat.....	1 00	20	1159 Globe Madeira.....	2 50	25
1135 Early Red Globe.....	1 00	20	1162 Flat Madeira.....	2 50	25
1138 Large Red.....	60	10	1165 Welsh (for salad).....	2 50	25
1142 Red Globe.....	75	15			
1145 Yellow Dutch.....	75	15			

ONION SETS, TOPS, Etc.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ bus.	$\frac{1}{2}$ qt.		$\frac{1}{2}$ bus.	$\frac{1}{2}$ qt.
Red Top Onions.....	\$3 00	20	White Onion Sets.....	\$4 00	30
Potato Onions.....	3 00	20	Shallots.....	4 00	30
Yellow Onion Sets.....	3 50	20			

KINDS.—No. 1120 is small, but the earliest, and one of the best introduced for years. Nos. 1125, 1129, 1138 and 1149 are the best for main crop; No. 1129 is also best for pickling, but should be sown very thick for this purpose. No. 1165 for early Spring Salad.

CULTURE.—Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills one foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in Spring; thin to three or four inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds. No. 1159 should be sown early in Fall, and will produce leaves for Salad early in Spring. Sow No. 1165 in the Fall and Spring, and they will survive the Winter if slightly covered. Onion Sets and Tops are planted near the surface in drills twelve inches apart and four inches in the rows; these last are valuable for early, and where seed Onions cannot be raised.

ORACH, or French Spinach—*ARROCHE*.

1169 Red.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.,	\$1 50	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.,	15
1173 White.....	"	1 50	"	15

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, and cultivate and use like Spinach.

PARSLEY—PERSIL—*Perijil*—*Peterfijle*.

1175 Extra Curled	Ⓐ lb., \$1 00	Ⓐ oz., 10
1178 Moss Curled	" 1 00	" 10
1181 Fern Leaved (new and interesting)	" 3 00	" 30
1183 Plain	" 60	" 10
1185 Hamburg or Rooted	" 1 00	" 10

KINDS.—Nos. 1175 and 1178 are the best for general use. No. 1185 is only grown for the roots.

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in Spring, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in Winter, transplant and set them in a light cellar or cold frame. No. 1185 should be thinned out while young, and managed the same as Carrots or Parsnips.

PARSNIP—PARNAIS—*Chirivia*—*Pastinake*.

1188 SUTTON'S STUDENT	Ⓐ lb., 75	Ⓐ oz., 10
1190 Guernsey, or Cup	" 75	" 10
1193 Long White	" 75	" 10
1196 Early Round	" 1 00	" 10

KINDS.—Nos. 1188 and 1190 are the best kinds. No. 1196 is early, but of small size.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart. Thin to six or eight inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down the weeds.

PEAS—POIS—*Chicaros* & *Guisantes*—*Erbjen*.

EXTRA EARLY.		Height.	Ⓐ bus.	Ⓐ qt.
1200 Plymouth Rock	2½ feet		\$7 00	\$0 35
1205 William the First	3 "		9 00	40
*1210 Alpha (<i>Extra Early Wrinkled, and best of all</i>)	3 "		7 50	35
1215 Carter's "First Crop"	2½ "		7 00	35
1220 Daniel O'Rourke (<i>improved—fine</i>)	2½ "		6 00	30
1225 Caractacus	2½ "		5 50	30
1230 Emerald Gem	3 "			50
1235 Philadelphia (<i>extra early</i>)	3 "		6 00	30
1240 Dexter	3 "		5 50	30
EARLY.				
*1245 McLean's Advancer (<i>fine</i>)	2½ "		6 00	30
1250 Laxton's Prolific Long Pod	4 "		6 00	30
1255 Rising Sun	3 "		8 00	40
*1260 McLean's Best of All	3 "		10 00	50
*1265 Champion of England	5 "		5 00	30
1270 Blue Imperial (<i>fine</i>)	2½ "		4 00	25
1275 Harrison's Glory	3 "		6 00	35
1280 Dwarf Sugar (<i>edible pods</i>)	2 "		14 00	60
1285 Tall Sugar (<i>edible pods</i>)	5 "		14 00	60
*1293 New Wrinkled Sugar (<i>edible pods, fine</i>)	2½ "		14 00	60
*1295 Hair's Dwarf Green Marrow	2½ "		7 00	35
*1300 Napoleon	3 "		6 00	30
*1305 Eugenie	3 "		6 00	30

Peas.—Continued.		LATE CROP.	Height.	per bus.	per qt.
1310	White Marrowfat	.....	5 feet	\$4 00	\$0 20
1315	Black Eyed Marrowfat	.....	3 "	3 00	20
1320	British Queen	.....	5 "	10 00	50
1325	Tall Matchless	.....	5 "	8 00	40
*1330	Epp's Lord Raglan (fine)	.....	3 "	7 00	35
*1335	Veitch's Perfection	.....	3 "	10 00	50
*1340	Yorkshire Hero	.....	5 "	10 00	50

DWARF VARIETIES—WITHOUT BRUSH.

1345	McLean's Blue Peter (extra early)	.....	8 inches.	8 00	40
*1350	McLean's Little Gem (fine) extra early	.....	1 foot.	6 00	30
1355	Tom Thumb (extra early)	.....	9 inches.	7 00	35
1360	Bishop's Dwarf (early)	.....	1 foot.	5 00	30
1365	Bishop's Long Pod (early)	.....	1½ "	5 00	30
1370	Blue Eclipse (late)	.....	1½ "		40

Those marked * are Wrinkled Marrows, and should be sown thicker than the round Peas, and not till the ground has become warm, as they are more liable to rot. They are the finest flavored of all the Peas.

KINDS.—We recommend for the first crop, Nos. 1200, 1210, 1215, 1240 and 1350; for second crop, Nos. 1245 and 1250; for general crop, Nos. 1265, 1295, 1300 and 1305; for late crops, Nos. 1320 and 1330; for small gardens, Nos. 1345, 1350 and 1355. No. 1350 is one of the finest in cultivation.

CULTURE.—Light, dry soil, not over rich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every two weeks, for succession, up to the first of July, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the row, and four inches deep. In Summer, sow eight or ten inches deep. Hoe often. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in.

PEPPER—PIMENT—Pimiento—Pfeffer.

		per lb. per oz.			per lb. per oz.
1373	Large Squash	\$3 50 35	1390	Red African	\$6 00 60
1376	Long Cayenne (Red)	3 50 35	1392	Red Cherry	4 00 40
1379	Long Cayenne (Yellow)	3 50 35	1395	Red Chili	5 00 50
1381	Large Bell	3 50 35	1397	Sweet Spanish (for Salad)	4 50 50
1383	New Oxheart	5 00 50	1399	Sweet Mountain (for Man- goes)	4 00 40
1385	New Cranberry	6 00 60			

KINDS.—Nos. 1390 and 1395 are the very small sorts used for Pepper Sauce; the others are best for main crop.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot bed in March, and when the soil has become warm set out in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows; hoe frequently, and keep down all weeds.

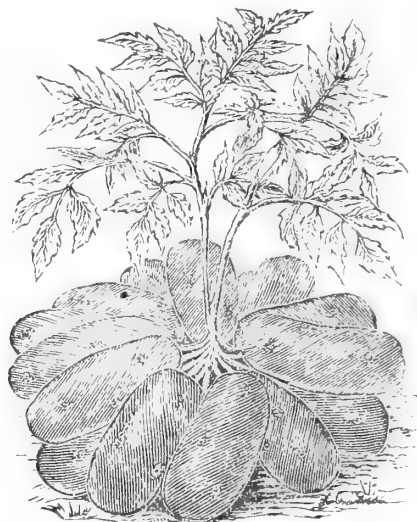
POTATO—POMME DE TERRE—Patata—Kartoffel.

The prices may vary as the season advances.

	Bushel.	Barrel.
1400	Thorburn's Early Paragon, the best early yet introduced, pure white skin and flesh	\$2 00 \$4 50
1403	Alpha, white flesh and white skin, tinged with red about the eyes	2 50 6 00
1407	Early Snowflake, pure white flesh	2 00 4 50
1410	Early Vermont, habit of Early Rose, but earlier	2 00 4 50
1412	Early Favorite, early and productive, white flesh	2 00 4 50

Potato.—*Continued.*

	Bushel.	Barrel.
1415 Early Oneida, <i>white flesh, with red and white skin</i>	\$2 00	\$4 50
1418 Early Rose, <i>blush skin and white flesh</i>	1 50	3 50
1420 Early Goodrich, <i>white skin and flesh</i>	2 00	4 50
1423 Brownell's Beauty, <i>reddish skin and white flesh</i>	2 00	4 50
1426 Brownell's Superior	4 50	9 00
1429 Compton's Surprise, <i>reddish-purple skin and white flesh</i>	2 00	4 50
1433 Tuttle's Excelsior, <i>Seedling of Early Rose (fine)</i>	2 00	4 50
1436 Climax, <i>white skin and flesh</i>	2 00	4 50
1438 Prolific, or Breeze's No. 2, <i>white flesh</i>	2 00	4 50
1440 Eureka, <i>white skin and flesh</i>	2 00	4 50
1442 Excelsior, <i>white skin and white flesh</i>	2 00	4 50
1446 Idaho, <i>pure white skin and flesh, very productive</i>	2 00	4 50
1450 Calico, <i>mottled skin and white flesh</i>	2 00	4 50
1455 Thorburn's Late Rose, <i>of all Winter sorts the best</i>	2 00	4 50
1458 Thorburn's White Rose, <i>new and first-class</i>	2 00	4 50
1461 Ruby, <i>white flesh and red skin</i>	2 50	6 00



BEAUTY OF HEBRON.

1463 Beauty of Hebron (<i>new</i>)	4 50	9 00
1466 Centennial (<i>new</i>)	4 50	9 00
1470 Improved Peachblow	4 50	9 00

KINDS.—Nos. 1400, 1407, 1410, 1412, 1418, 1463 are the earliest sorts; Nos. 1407, 1433, and 1440 are recommended for general crop; Nos. 1450, 1455, and 1458 for late crop.

CULTURE.—In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, and to secure a healthy, vigorous growth and a crop free from rot, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be got ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot in the rows. To kill the young weeds, run a light steel-tooth harrow over the field lengthwise of the rows; this will allow the crop to get the start of the weeds, besides breaking up all lumps and leveling the ground ready for the cultivator. If wood ashes and plaster can be procured, sow a good dressing over the field after the potatoes are up. If a *very early* crop is desired, it will be necessary to *sprout* the potatoes before planting. Cut the potatoes into pieces of any size desirable, and place in a warm, light room from four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground; during this time shoots will start out strong and

vigorous, so that as soon as planted they will send out roots and grow much more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. Another method is to place the sets in a hot-bed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado Potato Beetle makes its appearance, the vines must be dusted with Paris Green mixed with about twenty parts of flour, or, what is better, mix the Paris Green in water, two tablespoonsfull to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom; take care to stir the mixture often, or else the Paris Green will settle at the bottom. Two to three applications during the season will usually suffice to clear off all the beetles.

PUMPKIN—POTIRON—*Calabaza*—*Große Kürbis*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1475 Large Cheese	\$0 60	10	1480 Improved Mammoth	\$5 00	50
1478 Cushaw	1 00	10	1483 Connecticut Field P qt.		25

KINDS.—No. 1475 is the best for family use; No. 1480 is very large, some specimens weighing over two hundred pounds; No. 1483 is for stock.

CULTURE.—May be planted middle of Spring, among the Indian Corn, or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in the same manner as Melons and Cucumbers; avoid planting them anywhere near other vines.

RADISH—RADIS ET RAVE—*Rabanos* and *Rabanitos*—*Radies* und *Reitig*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1485 French Breakfast	\$1 00	15	1520 Yellow Summer Turnip	\$1 00	15
1488 Wood's Early Frame	75	10	1523 Purple " "	1 00	15
1492 Early Scarlet Turnip	75	10	1525 Gray " "	1 00	15
1495 " White "	1 00	15	1528 Giant Stuttgart Summer	1 50	15
1497 " Yellow "	1 00	15	1530 Black Spanish (Round)	1 00	15
1499 Scarlet Olive-shaped	1 00	15	1533 Black Spanish (Long)	1 00	15
1502 White "	1 00	15	1535 White Spanish	1 00	10
1505 Long Scarlet	75	10	1537 Scarlet Chinese Winter	1 25	15
1507 Long Salmon	75	10	1539 California (Large white Winter)	1 50	15
1509 Long Purple	1 25	15	1540 Raphanus Caudatus, or Edible Pod Radish		50
1512 Long White Naples	1 00	15			
1515 White Summer Turnip	1 00	15			
1518 White Hospital Summer	3 00	30			

KINDS.—Nos. 1485, 1488, 1492 and 1505 are best for early sowing; Nos. 1492, 1505 and 1499 are best for succession; Nos. 1512, 1515, 1520, 1525 and 1528 for Summer sowing; Nos. 1533, 1535 and 1537 for Winter use; No. 1537 is the best sort—keeps like a Turnip.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the Spring, in light rich soil, in rows one foot apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had, where the ground is shaded during part of the day. Sow also in early Fall for late crops and Winter use.

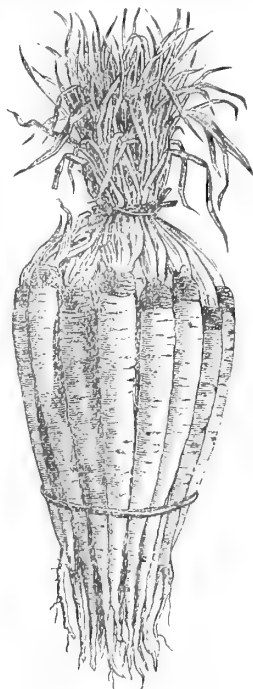
RHUBARB—RHUBARBE—*Ruibarbo*—*Rhabarber*.

1518 Linnæus, 20 cts. P oz.; \$1.25 P lb. | Roots, 25 cts. each; \$2 P doz.

CULTURE.—Sow seed in a cold-frame, in a fine, rich, sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills four inches apart; keep the frame covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six to eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows twelve inches apart and six inches in the rows. The following Spring transplant again to three feet apart each way, and the next Spring the stalks will be large enough to pull. When roots are set out, plant them three feet apart each way, and keep the weeds down; if roots are used, a crop may be secured after one season; this is much better than planting seeds where only a few plants for family use are needed. In the Fall the bed should have a thick dressing of coarse manure, which is to be spaded under in the Spring.

ROQUETTE.1520 25 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

CULTURE.—Sow early in Spring, in rows, and thin out to eight or ten inches. If kept well scuffled and watered, the tart flavor of the leaves is greatly diminished. This flavor is not so pronounced in the small leaves, which are used for Salad. The flowers, appearing from May to June, have very much the odor of the orange-blossom.



SALSIFY.

SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster—SALSIFIS—Ostion Vegetal—Zuckerwurzel.1525 *Long White*, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$2.50.

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in Spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in the row. Keep them clear from weeds. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till Spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces half an inch long, boiled until tender, and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable, and has a sweet and agreeable flavor. It should be grown in every garden.

SAVOY—CHOU FRISÉ DE MILAN.

- 1527 Dalmeny Sprouts, Hybrid of Savoy
and Brussels Sprouts----- $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cents.
1529 Feather Stem, a *delicious vegetable* " 40 "
1531 New Tom Thumb Savoy, *very fine* " 40 "

CULTURE.—Same as for Brussels Sprouts.

SCOLYMUS.1533 30 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$3.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

A new vegetable from Spain. The root resembles a small Parsnip, and will keep through the Winter like a Turnip. It is cultivated precisely like the Carrot, except that it should be planted in rows three feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows, and boiled like Salsify.

SKIRRET—CHERVIS—Zuckerwurzel.1535 30 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills half an inch deep and a foot apart; thin out to eight inches in the row; keep down the weeds. Take up the roots before Winter, and store in sand or earth. A plump, fleshy root, containing a quantity of sugar, and eaten like Scorzonera or Salsify.

SORREL—OSEILLE—Acedera—Saucrampfer.1537 *Garden*, 15 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; \$1.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

CULTURE.—Sow in Spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, in a rich soil, and keep the flower stems cut off as they appear. It remains in the ground year after year, and only needs to be taken up and divided once in four or five years. To be cut and cooked precisely like Spinach—or it is excellent cooked with it, one-third Sorrel to two-thirds Spinach. Very nice to be eaten after it has become cool. Inasmuch as the hot sun tends to increase its acidity, a northern exposure is preferable.

SPINACH—EPINARDS—*Espinaca*—Spinat.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1540 New Large Viroflay	\$0	50 10	1549 Prickly	\$0	50 10
1543 Flander	50	10	1551 Lettuce-Leaved	50	10
1545 Round-Leaved	40	10	1553 New Zealand (Summer)	1 50	15
1547 Yellow Sorrel-Leaved	60	10			

KINDS.—Nos. 1540, 1543 and 1545 are the best for early Spring sowing; No. 1545 also for Fall and Winter in this latitude; No. 1549 is the most hardy; No. 1553 is excellent for Summer use.

CULTURE.—Sow in early Spring, in drills a foot apart, every two weeks for a succession; and as it grows, thin out for use. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the New Zealand in hills three feet apart each way, planting three or four seeds in a hill; this is fit for cutting from all Summer. For Fall use sow in August, and for Winter crop in September; cover that which is left out over Winter with straw or leaves, after the weather becomes quite cold.

SPROUTS—CHOUX VERTS NON POMMÈS.

1556 Spring, or Rape, $\frac{1}{2}$ quart, 30 cents.

1558 Winter, or Siberian Kale, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$0.75.

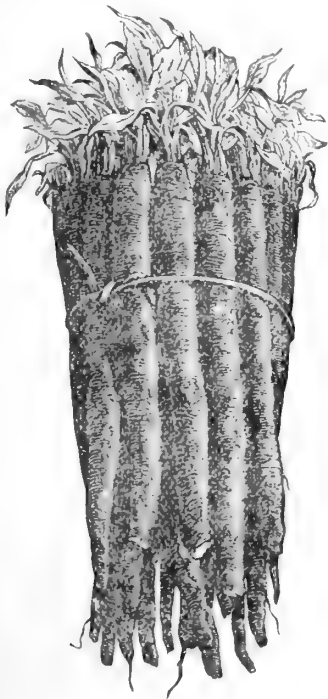
CULTURE.—Sow No. 1556 very early in Spring, and No. 1558 in September.

SQUASH—COURGE—*Calabaza*—*Rüchfenfürbis*.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1560 Early Golden Bush	\$1	00 10	1578 Hubbard	\$1	00 10
1564 Early Green Striped Bush	1	00 10	1580 Winter Crook-Neck	1	00 10
1566 Early White Scallop Bush	1	00 10	1583 Turban	1	00 10
1568 Summer Crook-Neck	1	00 10	1585 Nantucket	1	50 15
1570 Yokohama	2	50 25	1588 Butman	1	50 15
1572 Marblehead	1	00 10	1590 Mammoth Chili	5	00 50
1575 Boston Marrow	1	00 10	1594 English Veget'ble Marrow	2	00 20

KINDS.—Nos. 1560, 1564, 1566 and 1568 are the best sorts for early Summer use; Nos. 1570, 1575 and 1578 are the best for late Winter use; No. 1572 is particularly recommended. No. 1570 will keep all Winter.

CULTURE.—Sow in hills, in the same manner, and at the same time, as Cucumbers and Melons; the Bush three or four feet apart, and the running kind from six to nine.



SCORZONERA.

SCORZONERA—SCORZONÈRE—*Escorconera*—

Scorzonwurzel.

1598 30 cents $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; \$3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

CULTURE.—Cultivate the same as Salsify; it is cooked in the same manner, but on account of being somewhat more difficult to raise, is seldom seen in cultivation. Considered by many superior to Salsify.

TOMATO—TOMATE—Tomates—Niebesapfel.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1600 Little Gem.....	\$5	00 50	1635 Blount's Champ. Cluster.....	\$4	00 40
1603 Paragon.....	4	00 40	1638 Hundred Days.....	3	00 30
1604 Trophy, selected.....	5	00 50	1643 Lyman's Mam'th Cluster.....	4	00 40
1605 Canada Victor.....	2	50 25	1646 English Grape Shot.....	3	00 30
1606 Early Red Smooth.....	2	50 25	1649 Yellow Plum.....	3	00 30
1608 Essex Red Smooth.....	2	50 25	1652 Large Yellow.....	2	50 25
1610 General Grant.....	2	50 25	1655 Golden Trophy.....	4	00 40
1614 Valencia Cluster.....	3	00 30	1658 Green Gage.....	3	00 30
1617 Conqueror.....	3	00 30	1660 Red Cherry.....	3	00 30
1620 Fejee Island.....	3	00 30	1663 Yellow Cherry.....	3	00 30
1623 Cook's Favorite (fine).....	2	50 25	1666 Pear Shaped.....	3	00 30
1626 Tilden.....	2	50 25	1668 White Apple.....	3	00 30
1628 Hathaway's Excelsior.....	2	50 25	1670 Red Currant (very small).....	5	00 50
1630 Cedar Hill.....	2	50 25	1673 Tomato de Laye.....		75
1633 Broad-Leaved Dwarf.....	3	00 30	1676 Strawberry.....	3	00 30

KINDS.—Nos. 1600, 1606 and 1617 are the earliest; Nos. 1604, 1610, 1614, 1628, 1635 and 1643 best for main crop; Nos. 1660, 1663, 1666, 1670 and 1676 for Pickles and Preserves; Nos. 1604 and 1620 are very solid. No. 1676 is the Winter Cherry, sometimes called Strawberry Tomato; it is excellent for Preserves.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot-bed in early Spring, or they may be planted in shallow boxes and placed in a window, where one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hot-bed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Some support should be provided for the vines to keep the fruit from touching the ground; brush, hay or anything of the sort will answer the purpose, or they may be tied to stakes.

TURNIP—NAVET—Nabo—Rüben.

	lb.	oz.		lb.	oz.
1685 Early Dutch.....	\$0	50 10	1718 Long White Tankard.....	\$0	75 10
1688 German Teltow.....	1	00 10	1720 Yellow Malta.....		75 10
1690 Cow Horn.....		75 10	1723 Yellow Stone.....		75 10
1692 Red Top, Strap-Leaf.....		50 10	1725 Yellow Aberdeen.....		50 10
1694 Red Top, Globe Shaped.....	1	00 10	1728 Robson's Golden Ball.....		75 10
1696 White Norfolk.....		50 10	1730 Orange Jelly.....		75 10
1698 White Strap-Leaf Flat.....		50 10	1733 Yellow Finland.....	1	00 10
1700 White Flat or Globe.....		50 10	1736 Yellow Globe.....		75 10
1703 White French.....		75 10	1738 Yellow French.....		75 10
1705 Amber Globe.....		50 10	1740 Seven Top.....		50 10
1708 Pomeranian White Globe.....		50 10	1742 Improved Ruta Baga.....		75 10
1712 Green Globe.....		75 10	1745 White Ruta Baga.....		60 10
1714 Green Barrel.....		75 10	1747 Laing's Ruta Baga.....		75 10
1716 Jersey Navet (true).....	1	50 20	1750 Skirling's Ruta Baga.....		75 10

KINDS.—Nos. 1685, 1692, and 1698 are the best for Spring sowing; Nos. 1690, 1692, 1698, 1703, 1723, and 1728 for Fall and Winter.

CULTURE.—For early Turnips, sow as soon as ground opens in Spring. Nos. 1703, 1738, 1742, and 1747 should be sown from any time in July to 1st of August; but the other kinds, for Winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta Bagas) by cultivating in drills eighteen inches apart, and thinning to six inches in the drill; one pound to the acre.

WHITLOOF—WHITLOEF.1760 Brussels Rooted Chicory..... $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., 25 cents; $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., \$2 00

CULTURE.—Sow in Spring in drills a foot apart, and transplant in Fall to a trench one foot wide and deep; set the plants about an inch apart after having cut the leaves off to within two inches of the root. The trench is then covered with soil to the depth of six or eight inches, and afterwards with manure. In Spring the leaves will be tender, and are eaten as Salad, or boiled. A cold-frame may be used if preferred.

TOBACCO SEED—*Tabac.*

	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.		$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	\$3 50	35	Maryland.....	\$4 00	40
Florida.....	4 00	40	Ohio.....	4 00	40
Hungarian.....	5 00	50	Ruffled Leaf Virginia.....	4 00	40
Imported Havana.....	6 00	60	Turkish.....	5 00	50
James River Virginia.....	4 00	40	White Stem.....	4 00	40
Kentucky.....	4 00	40			

VARIOUS KINDS OF VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES.

Différentes espèces de Légumes pour conserves.

Directions for Culture of each will be found under the proper head.

Beans, Refugee.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ bus.	\$4 50	$\frac{3}{4}$ qt.	\$0 20
Beet, Blood Turnip.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	60	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	10
Sprouts, Brussels, <i>Best French</i>	"	2 50	"	25
Cabbage, Red Dutch.....	"	2 50	"	30
Cauliflower, Early Paris.....	"	12 00	"	1 00
Cucumber, White Spined.....	"	1 00	"	15
Gherkin.....	"	3 00	"	30
Martynia.....	"	4 00	"	40
Melon, Mango.....	"	2 00	"	20
" Scarlet Gem.....	"		$\frac{3}{4}$ pkt.	25
Nasturtium, Tall.....	"	1 00	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	15
Onion, White Portugal.....	"	2 00	"	20
Pepper, Chili.....	"	5 00	"	50
" Sweet Mountain.....	"	4 00	"	40
Tomato, Green Gage.....	"	3 00	"	30
" Red Cherry.....	"	3 00	"	30
" Strawberry.....	"	3 00	"	30
" Yellow Cherry.....	"	3 00	"	30

VARIOUS KINDS OF VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.

Différentes espèces de Légumes pour Salade.

Borage.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	\$1 25	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	20	Endive.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	\$2 00	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	20
Burnet.....	"		"	20	Lettuce.....	"	2 00	"	20
Celery.....	"	3 00	"	30	Mustard.....	"		$\frac{3}{4}$ qt.	35
Corn Salad.....	"	1 00	"	15	Pepper, Sweet Spanish.....	"	4 50	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	50
Cress.....	"	40	"	10	Roquette.....	"	2 50	"	25
Dandelion.....	"	4 00	"	40	Sorrel.....	"	1 00	"	15

POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERB SEEDS.

Graines d'Herbes potagères et médicinales.

	oz.	lb.
<i>Angelica, Garden</i>	Archangelica officinalis.....	\$0 25 \$2 00
<i>Anise</i>	Pimpinella Anisum.....	10 1 00
<i>Arnica</i>	Arnica montana.....	2 00
<i>Balm</i>	Melissa officinalis.....	40
<i>Basil, Dwarf or Bush</i>	Ocimum minimum.....	30 3 00
<i>Basil, Sweet</i>	“ basilicum.....	30 3 00
<i>Belladonna</i>	Atropa Belladonna.....	75
<i>Beane</i>	Sesamum orientale.....	20 2 00
<i>Boneset</i>	Eupatorium perfoliatum.....	1 00
<i>Borage</i>	Borago officinalis.....	20 1 25
<i>Carraway</i>	Carum Carui.....	10 1 00
<i>Catnip</i>	Nepeta Cataria.....	60 6 00
<i>Coriander</i>	Coriandrum sativum.....	20 1 25
<i>Dandelion</i>	Taraxacum Dens-leonis.....	30 3 00
<i>Dill</i>	Anethum graveolens.....	15 1 00
<i>Elecampane</i>	Inula Helenium.....	60
<i>Fennell, Sweet</i>	Feniculum vulgare.....	15 1 00
<i>Fenugreek</i>	Trigonella Fœnum Græcum.....	10 75
<i>Forglove, Purple</i>	Digitalis purpurea.....	50
<i>Hemlock</i>	Conium maculatum.....	50
<i>Henbane</i>	Hyoscyamus niger.....	25 2 50
<i>Horehound</i>	Marrubium vulgare.....	30 3 00
<i>Hyssop</i>	Hyssopus officinalis.....	25 2 50
<i>Lavender</i>	Lavandula vera.....	25 2 50
<i>Liquorice</i>	Glycyrrhiza glabra.....	1 00
<i>Madder, Dyer's</i>	Rubia tinctoria.....	10 1 00
<i>Marigold, Pot</i>	Calendula officinalis.....	30 3 00
<i>Marjoram, Pot</i>	Origanum Onites.....	50 5 00
“ Sweet.....	“ Marjorana.....	25 2 50
<i>Pennyroyal</i>	Hedeoma pulegioides.....	80
<i>Rosemary</i>	Rosmarivus officinalis.....	40 4 00
<i>Rue</i>	Ruta graveolens.....	20 2 00
<i>Saffron</i>	Carthamus tinctorius.....	15 1 50
<i>Sage, Common</i>	Salvia officinalis.....	20 2 00
“ Red.....	“ Hominum.....	40
<i>Savory, Summer</i>	Satureja hortensis.....	25 2 50
“ Winter.....	“ montana.....	40 4 00
<i>Tansy</i>	Tanacetum vulgare.....	50
<i>Thyme, Broad-Leaved English</i>	Thymus vulgaris.....	40 4 00
“ French.....	Artemisia Absinthium.....	30 3 00
<i>Wormwood</i>		

FRUIT SEEDS.

Graines d'Arbres Fruitiers.

Apple Seed.....	bus., \$7.00	qt. \$0 40	Gooseberry Seed.....	oz. \$1 50
Apricot Pits.....	lb. 75		Peach Pits.....	bush., \$1.50
Cherry Pits, Black Mazzard.....	qt. 25		Pear Seed.....	lb., \$2.00
“ Mahaleb.....	lb. 60		Plum Pits.....	qt. 50
Currant, Red Cherry.....	oz. 50		Quince Seed.....	lb., \$2.50
“ Red Dutch.....	“ 40		Raspberry Seed.....	oz. 1 00
“ Versailles.....	“ 50		Strawberry, Mixed.....	“ 1 00
“ White Cherry.....	“ 50		“ Red Alpine.....	“ 1 00
“ White Dutch.....	“ 40			

FOR HEDGES.

Graines d'Arbustes pour les Haies.

<i>Arbor Vite, American</i>	Thuja occidentalis.....	lb. \$4 00
<i>Barberry, (clean seed)</i>	Berberis vulgaris.....	“ 2 00
<i>Buckthorn</i>	Rhamnus catharticus.....	“ 1 50
<i>Hawthorn</i>	Crataegus Oxyacantha.....	“ 1 25
<i>Locust, Honey, or Three-Thorned Acacia</i>	Gleditschia triacanthos.....	“ 60
<i>Locust, Yellow</i>	Robinia Pseudacacia.....	“ 60
<i>Osage Orange</i>	Maclura aurantiaca, bus. \$9.....	“ 75
<i>Privet, Japan</i>	Ligustrum Japonicum.....	“ 3 00
<i>Sheep Berry</i>	Viburnum prunifolium.....	“ 2 00

GRASS SEEDS.

The best means of improving Meadows, Pastures and Lawns is to sow a sufficient variety of Grass Seeds, and we trust our numerous customers will give some of the kinds a trial in connection with Timothy, which, by many, is believed to be about the only Grass to be sown.

- Agrostis canina**, R. I. Bent Grass—a valuable grass for lawns. For lawns, sow three bushels to the acre; for pastures, one to one and a half bushels. See “Formation of Lawns”..... P qt. 25 cents, P bus. \$3.50
- Agrostis stolonifera**, (*Florin*), or *Creeping Bent Grass*—is chiefly valuable as a mixture with other pasture grasses, as it will thrive in moderately moist land, over which water does not stagnate; we find it also one of the best sorts for croquet grounds, small door-yards or grass plots. Same quantity as the preceding.... P qt. 25 cents, P bus. \$4.00
- Agrostis vulgaris**, or *Red Top Grass*—a valuable native permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing well our hot climate. Same quantity as above.... P 50 lb. bag. \$5.50, P bus. \$1.50
- Aira cæspitosa**, or *Haddock Grass*—a coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, thriving well in moist and shady woodlands; in England, door-mats are formed of it by the rural cottagers. Thirty lbs. to the acre..... P lb. 35 cents.
- Aira flexuosa**, or *Wood Hair Grass*—delights on high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value except for sheep pastures. Thirty lbs. to the acre..... P lb. 35 cents.
- Alopecurus pratensis**, or *Meadow Foxtail*—one of the very best grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives to perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness; it also stands the high Summer heats without burning. Twenty-five lbs. to the acre..... P lb. 60 cents.
- Ammophila arenaria**, or *Reed Grass*—valuable on the sandy sea-shore, canal banks, &c.—it serves with its tough, wide-spreading and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments; is of no other agricultural value..... P lb. 75 cents.
- Anthoxanthum odoratum**, or *Sweet Vernal Grass*—for a mixture with pasture grasses it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the Autumn; for meadows its chief merits are its fragrant odor, which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay—it is a vegetable condiment, rather than as a grass of much nutritive value. Thirty-five lbs. to the acre..... P lb. 60 cents.
- Avena elatior**, or *Tall Meadow Oat Grass*—is most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and late. Six bushels to the acre..... P bus. \$3.50.
- Avena flavescens**, or *Yellow Oat Grass*—this will not thrive well when sown alone, but sown with other varieties, such as Crested Dogstail, Sweet Vernal, &c.—it becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. Four bushels to the acre.... P bus. \$5.00
- Bromus Schraderi**, or *Rescue Grass*—thrives in any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist—in England four or five green crops are cut in a year; every time it is cut another crop shoots from the roots; all kinds of stock eat it freely. Forty lbs. to the acre..... P lb. 60 cents.
- Canada Blue Grass**, or *Green Grass*. Twenty lbs. to the acre..... P lb. 25 cents.
- Cynosurus cristatus**, or *Crested Dogstail*—a valuable grass for sheep pastures on dry, hard soil and hills. It also belongs to the family of Lawn Grasses. Twenty-five lbs. to the acre..... P lb. 55 cents.
- Dactylis glomerata**, or *Orchard Grass*—is less exhausting to the soil than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade; it blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, making it on that account a desirable mixture with that plant; it is exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds, and its powers of enduring the cropping of cattle commend it as one of the very best pasture grasses, *scarce*. Three bushels to the acre. P bus. \$2.00.

Elymus arenarius, or *Lyme Grass*—a coarse, creeping grass, of no value for food, but of great economical importance, as it assists in holding together the loose sands on the seashore; it is also valuable in preserving embankments. Forty lbs. to the acre.

⌘ lb. 75 cents.

Festuca duriuscula, or *Hard Fescue*—not very productive, but it is of a very fine quality, and thriving well in dry situations where many other grasses would fail, thus making it a desirable pasture variety. Thirty lbs. to the acre.....

⌘ lb. 30 cents.

Festuca loliacea, or *Spiked Fescue*—possesses all the valuable properties of Rye Grass, and its produce is said to be larger; thrives best in low meadows and pastures; it springs very early in the season. Forty lbs. to the acre.....

⌘ lb. 60 cents.

Festuca ovina, or *Sheep's Fescue*—grows freely when in high, dry and open pastures; its chief merits for sheep pasture are, that it occupies land which better grasses refuse. Thirty lbs. to the acre.....

⌘ lb. 30 cents.

Festuca pratensis, or *Meadow Fescue*—a highly valuable species for permanent grass land; it does not, however, attain to its full productive powers till the second or third year, when, however, it far exceeds most other sorts in the quantity of its produce and nutritive matter; it is relished by live stock, both in hay and pasture. Forty lbs. to the acre.....

⌘ lb. 30 cents.

Festuca rubra, or *Red Fescue*—the essential distinction of this Fescue is its creeping roots, which, in dry and sandy soils, are often as strong as those of the common Couch Grass; well adapted for gravelly banks and dry slopes. Twenty-five lbs. to the acre.

⌘ lb. \$2.00.

Festuca tenuifolia, or *Slender Fescue*—flourishes well on dry and sterile soils; it is well suited for large bleaching greens, lawns, etc. Thirty lbs. to the acre. ⌘ lb. 45 cents.

Holcus lanatus, or *Meadow Soft Grass*—inferior to many other sorts, but has the merit of easy culture, and accommodates itself to all descriptions of soils, from the richest to the poorest. Three bushels to the acre.....

⌘ bus. \$2.50

Lolium italicum, or *Italian Rye Grass*—is one of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all the climates; in England it is considered the best known grass to cut green for soiling, affording repeated large and nutritive crops; we recommend it here for use in pasture mixtures. Three bushels to the acre.....

⌘ bus. \$3.50

Lolium perenne, or *English Rye Grass*—is the staple grass of Great Britain, entering largely into the composition of many of the richest meadows and pastures; its natural adaptation to almost all cultivated soils, and its early maturity, is the reason it has hitherto been so extensively cultivated in preference to many other equally nutritious sorts. Three bushels to the acre.....

⌘ bus. \$3.00.

Onobrychis sativa, or *Sainfoin*—a perennial leguminous plant used extensively in France as a Forage plant; requires a calcareous soil. Six bushels to the acre.

⌘ bus. \$5.00; ⌘ lb. 30 cents.

Panicum Germanicum, or *Hungarian Grass*—is one of the most valuable annual soiling plants; it will grow in any ordinary soil, withstands the drought well, and in this latitude may be sown as late as the first of July, and produce a large green crop. Two and one-half bushels to the acre.....

⌘ bus. \$1.50.

Phalaris arundinacea, or *Reed Canary Grass*—grows well by the side of rivers, alluvial marshes, ditches, &c. Twenty-five lbs. to the acre.....

⌘ lb. 75 cents.

Phleum pratense, or *Timothy*—a grass so well known needs no description, except that for a hay crop on moist, peaty or clay soils it will produce a larger crop than any other sort; it is not so well suited for light, sandy soils. One-half bushel to the acre.

Price variable.

Poa annua, or *Annual Spear Grass*—one of the earliest and sweetest pasture varieties, accommodating itself to all soils. Twenty-five lbs. to the acre.....

⌘ lb. 25 cents.

- Poa aquatica**, or *Water Meadow Grass*—this is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations. Twenty lbs. to the acre..... Ⓟ lb. 90 cents.
- Poa nemoralis**, or *Wood Meadow Grass*—the early growth of this grass in the Spring, and its remarkably fine succulent and nutritive herbage recommend it strongly for pastures; thrives well under close feeding. Thirty lbs. to the acre..... Ⓟ lb. 50 cents.
- Poa pratensis**, or *Blue Grass (Extra Clean)*—also known as *Green Grass*, *June Grass*, &c., thrives on a variety of soils, but does best in dry and somewhat shady locations. It requires several years to become well established in the ground as a pasture grass. Very valuable for our Southern States, as it will stand the hottest Summers. One and one-half bushels to the acre..... Ⓟ bus. (14 lbs.), \$2.00.
- Poa trivialis**, or *Rough Stalked Meadow Grass*.—The superior product of this Grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those Grasses, which affect moist, rich soils and sheltered situations. Twenty lbs. to the acre..... Ⓟ lb. 50 cents.
- Fine Mixed Lawn Grass**—for lawns of any extent, we recommend this mixture sown from three to four bushels to the acre..... Ⓟ bus. \$3.50.
- French Mixed Lawn Grass**, for Croquet grounds, grass plots, &c., this mixture is recommended to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre.
Ⓟ quart, 25 cents; Ⓟ bus., \$4.50.

FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEEDS.

In the first place, see that your ground is thoroughly drained and well prepared, *sowing at least three bushels of seed to the acre.*

Perhaps the best description of soil for a lawn is the stiff loam or clayey soils which predominate in so many districts. This ought not to be by any means too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn; but in preparing it for laying down, let the surface be as much alike in quality as possible, *and do not stint the quantity of seed.* A very stiff clay is no better than a very dry sand for resisting drought, as it is in a measure sealed up against the insertion of roots, and the surface contracting by the withdrawal of moisture, it is liable to crack, etc., to a great depth. Nevertheless, a stiff soil usually makes the best lawn.

If your ground is in condition to raise a good crop of potatoes, it will make a good lawn, adding about half a ton of Bone Dust to the acre, harrowed in before sowing the seed. The success of establishing a good lawn depends much on the season and condition of the ground at the time of sowing. A very slight raking in will protect the seed much, or a sowing of wood ashes will render them distasteful to birds. Rolling, however, is at all times indispensable.

The best time to sow Lawn Grass Seed is early in the Spring, or about the latter part of August. We prefer the early Spring.

One important thing ought not to be forgotten in the preparation of the ground. Let it all have a surface of about six inches alike, for nothing looks worse than to see a lawn grow all in patches. One exception, however, may be mentioned, and that is, if there be any steep slopes facing the south, or other exposed places, let the earth on them be better than on the ground level, for the aspect, and other causes, render such places liable to burn with less sun than level places. They ought, therefore, to be of a better material, and sod ought to be provided to lay there if accuracy be expected. When the grass becomes well established, it should be frequently cut. The oftener you mow, the finer your grass will be.

It is proper here to observe that no lawn can be maintained long in good order without successive rollings. Mowing alone will not secure a good bottom without that compression which the roller tends to give.

CLOVERS.

- Alfalfa* (Chilian Clover).—This is the same as Lucerne, but as our stock is from California seed, it is sometimes preferred to the imported. It requires a deep, rich soil, and in such will produce several crops every season. Fifteen lbs. to the acre. P lb. 30 cents.
- Alsike Clover*, *Trifolium hybridum* P lb. 40 cents.
- Bokhara Clover*, *Melilotus alba*.—A most valuable sort for soiling; it grows from three to four feet high the first season, and if sown in rich soil, may be cut three times during the Summer and Fall; lasts two years P lb. 60 cents.
- Crimson Clover*, *Trifolium incarnatum*.—Sown at the last of Summer or early Autumn, it furnishes a very early fodder; excellent for soiling. Twenty lbs. to the acre. P lb. 35 cents.
- Large Red, or Pea-Vine Clover*, *Trifolium pratense* variety Price variable.
- Lucerne, or French Clover*.—Very early, productive, and lasting a number of years. Succeeds in any good, deep, healthy soil; but excess of dampness is injurious. It succeeds even fairly in dry, light soils. Fifteen lbs. to the acre P lb. 45 cents.
- Medium Red Clover*, *Trifolium pratense* Price variable.
- White Clover*, *Trifolium repens* P lb. 45 cents.
- Yellow Trefoil*, *Medicago lupulina*.—May be cultivated either alone or with other grasses. Requires about the same treatment and soil as Clover. It sprouts very early in Spring, of excellent quality, and considered a fine pasture for Sheep. Fifteen lbs. to the acre P lb. 45 cents.

BIRD SEEDS, &c.

GRAINES POUR LES OISEAUX.

Prices variable—By the Quart or Bushel.

<i>Canary</i> , <i>Phalaris Canariensis</i>	P qt. 20 cents.
<i>Hemp</i> , <i>Cannabis sativa</i>	" 20 "
<i>Lettuce Seed</i>	per oz., 10 cents, P lb. 50 "
<i>Maw</i> (Blue Poppy), <i>Papaver Rhœas</i>	" 25 "
<i>Millet</i> (American), <i>Panicum miliaceum</i>	P qt. 15 "
" (White French)	" 40 "
" (Red French)	" 40 "
" (Yellow German)	" 20 "
<i>Rape</i> (English), <i>Brassica Napus</i>	" 25 "
" (German) " "	" 25 "
<i>Rough Rice</i> , <i>Oryza sativa</i>	" 25 "

Prepared Food for Mocking Birds, P bottle, 40 cents.Gravel for Cages, P quart, 6 cents.

Esculent Roots and Plants.

Plantes et Racines Potageres.

<i>Asparagus Roots</i> , Conover's Colossal	P 100, \$1 00 ; P 1,000, \$7 00
<i>Chice Plants</i>	P bunch, 25
<i>Dioscorea Batatas</i> , or Chinese Yam	P dozen, 2 00
<i>Horse Radish Roots</i>	P 100, \$1 00 ; P " 25
<i>Jerusalem Artichoke</i>	P bushel, 3 50 ; P qt., 25
<i>Rhubarb Roots</i>	each, 25c. ; P doz., 2 50
<i>Sea Kale Roots</i>	P " 75
<i>Tarragon Plants</i>	P " 3 00

CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, BROCOLI, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CELERY, TOMATO,
EGG PLANT, SWEET POTATO PLANTS, Etc., Etc.,
at the proper Season.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Automatic Valve Sprinklers.....	each, \$1 00
Archangel Mats.....	each, 75 cents; \mathfrak{P} doz. 8 00
Common ".....	" 40 " " 4 00
Cuba Bast (for tying).....	\mathfrak{P} lb. 75
Deodorized Floralis.....	in 2 lb. tins, 75
Garden Pencils.....	each, 10
Garden Sticks, assorted sizes.....	per running foot, 02
Gishurst Compound.....	\mathfrak{P} box, 75
Goulding's Horticultural Manure, in boxes.....	each, 50
Grafting Wax.....	\mathfrak{P} lb. 40
" Liquid, Swiss Alpine.....	\mathfrak{P} jar, 1 00
Hanging Baskets (Rustic).....	\$1 50 to 2 50
Horticultural Vaporizer.....	each, 1 75
Insect Powder Distributors.....	each, 1 75
Pampas Grass, in bunches.....	\mathfrak{P} doz. \$2 00, each, 25
Paxton's Garden Manure, in boxes.....	each, 25
Phytosmegma. Compound for destroying "Scale," Mealy Bug, etc. (in boxes).....	each, 50
Propagating Glasses.....	each, 75c. to 1 00
Robinson's Concentrated Garden Manure, in tin cans.....	each, 50
Roffea (for tying).....	\mathfrak{P} lb. 75
Round Scotch Scythe Stones.....	each, 25
Showers for applying liquids.....	each, 75
Sidney Seed Sowers.....	each, 1 50
Whale Oil Soap, in boxes.....	\mathfrak{P} box, from 40 cents to 2 25

Miscellaneous Seeds.

<i>Asperula odorata</i> (Waldmeister).....	\mathfrak{P} pkt. 10 cents.
<i>Broom Corn</i> (Improved Evergreen). Pretty good for fodder, but more generally used in the manufacture of brooms. Succeeds in a good deep soil, fresh but not damp. Very sensitive to cold.....	\mathfrak{P} bush. \$5 00, \mathfrak{P} qt. 25 cents.
<i>Broom Corn</i> , dwarf.....	" 5 00, " 25 "
<i>Buckwheat</i> , Silver Hull.....	\mathfrak{P} bush. \$2 50
<i>Caper Tree</i>	\mathfrak{P} paper, 25
<i>Caterpillars</i>	" 10
<i>Chicory Seed</i> —A perennial plant, remaining five or six years in the same soil, provided it is cut before flowering. It may be cut four or five times during the same season, and furnishes an excellent green fodder. Sow broadcast in Autumn or Spring, either alone or with any kind of clover. Sown in drills the roots become well developed. When they are dried, burned and ground they then become the chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee.....	\mathfrak{P} oz. 10 cents; \mathfrak{P} lb. 75 cents.
<i>Cotton</i> , Sea Island.....	\mathfrak{P} lb. 25 cents.
" Tenn. Upland.....	" 25 "
<i>Fenugreek</i> —An annual plant and very fragrant, of but little use, though, as fodder. The seed is often sought by hostlers to give a temporary fire and vigor to their horses. It is frequently given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. Considered to be good for soiling when green.....	\mathfrak{P} lb. 75 cents.
<i>Flax Seed</i>	\mathfrak{P} qt. 25 cents.
<i>Hop Seed</i>	\mathfrak{P} oz. \$2.00

Miscellaneous Seeds.—Continued.

- Jute Seed*—An annual plant. In Bengal the fibers of this plant are used for making the coarse sacks in which coffee and sugar are packed. A coarse kind of wearing apparel is also made of it. It is cultivated quite extensively in the East Indies, China and Japan.
 ♂ oz. 40 cents; ♂ lb. \$4.00
- Lupins, Blue*—Used for about the same purposes as the yellow variety; but, as yet, not so popular ♂ qt. 50 cents.
- Lupins, White*—When young, the plant is good for Sheep. One of the best plants known for soiling. It may be sown from April to July, and ploughed under when in flower. The seed when burned is an excellent manure for orange and olive trees.
 ♂ qt. 50 cents.
- Lupins, Yellow*—Less thrifty than the white variety, but still having an advantage over it in remaining green for a longer period. It succeeds well in the poorest soil; and many lands formerly poor have had their value greatly enhanced by ploughing this Lupin in as a manure ♂ qt. 50 cents.
- Madder* (*Rubia tinctoria*)—A perennial plant, the roots of which, when dried and reduced to powder, furnish a red coloring matter. If cut the second year when in flower, it furnishes a very good green fodder ♂ lb. \$1.00
- Oats, Heavy English* ♂ bus. \$2.50
- Osage Orange* ♂ qt. 75 cents; ♂ bus. \$9.00
- Poppy, Opium*—Its seed furnishes about 35 % of an agreeable sweet oil, good for eating, painting, also illuminating. May be sown in Spring, either broadcast or in drills, covering with but little earth. It is also cultivated for Opium.
 ♂ oz. 25 cents; ♂ lb. \$2.00
- Ramie* (*Urtica nivea*)—A perennial plant producing a very fine thread called "Tschou-ma." The Chinese make a fine soft cloth of it, called A-poo or Summer-cloth. It requires a deep, rich soil, and succeeds best in the South ♂ oz. \$2.50
- Scurvy Grass* ♂ oz. 40 cents.
- Seradella*—A fine fodder of good quality, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for Sheep.
 ♂ lb. 50 cents.
- Spurry* (*Spergula arvensis*)—Small annual plant, succeeding best in fresh sandy soil. It can hardly be used except in a green state. Butter made from the milk of cows fed on this, is considered of a superior quality in Belgium and Holland. A cloudy and damp climate suits it best. Should be sown from March to May ♂ lb. 25 cents.
- Sugar-Cane, Chinese* (*Holcus saccharatus*)—Remarkable for its sugary qualities. It furnishes an abundant green fodder, of excellent quality, and really merits more general cultivation. It always produces one, and, sometimes two or three abundant cuttings in one Summer. Sow at the same time as Corn, and for fodder as late as July.
 ♂ qt. 25 cents; ♂ bus. \$4.50
- Sugar-Cane, Siberian*—Said to be somewhat of an improvement on the above in all particulars.
 ♂ qt. 25 cents; ♂ bus. \$4.50
- Sun Flower* ♂ qt. 30 cents; ♂ bus. \$7.00
- Tarragon Seed* ♂ pkt. 25 cents.
- Teasels, Fuller's*—The heads, furnished with sharp, barbed spikes, are used for combing cloth. They require a good, deep soil, and should be sown about April or May. In the South they may be sown in Fall. The young leaves are often used for feeding silk-worms ♂ lb. 30 cents.
- Vetches, Spring*—Sown broadcast like Wheat or Barley, and sometimes mixed with Oats. Used in France and Canada as a substitute for Peas. Also ground up into Flour, after which it is mixed with Wheat Flour for making bread.
 ♂ bus. \$3.50; ♂ qt. 20 cents.
- Wheat, Mainstay*—A new English variety of great merit ♂ qt. 50 cents.

BOOKS.

<i>Breck's Book of Flowers</i>	(Breck)	\$1 75
<i>Downing's Cottage Residence</i>		6 00
<i>Downing's Selected Fruits</i>	(Charles Downing)	5 00
<i>Field's Pear Culture</i>		1 25
<i>Flower Garden Directory</i>	(R. Buist)	1 50
<i>Forest Tree Culturist</i>	(Fuller)	1 50
<i>Forest Trees for Shelter</i>	(Arthur Bryant)	1 50
<i>Fuller's Grape Culture</i>		1 50
<i>Gardening for Pleasure</i>		1 50
<i>Gardening for Profit</i>	(P. Henderson)	1 50
<i>Gardening for the South</i>	(Wm. N. White)	2 00
<i>Grasses and Forage Plants</i>	(C. L. Flint)	2 50
<i>Hand-Book of Grasses</i>	(Jno. Henderson)	1 50
<i>Hand Book of Hardy Trees & Shrubs</i> —Eng.ed., based on the French work of Decaisne & Naudin		7 50
<i>How to Grow Mushrooms</i>	(Wm. Early)	40
<i>Miniature Fruit Garden</i>	(Thomas Rivers)	1 00
<i>Practical Floriculture</i>	(P. Henderson)	1 50
<i>Saunders's Domestic Poultry</i>		75
<i>Small Fruit Culturist</i>	(Fuller)	1 50
<i>The Young Gardener's Assistant</i>	(Thomas Bridgeman)	2 00
<i>Turner's Cotton Planter's Manual</i>		1 50
<i>Windows Gardening</i>	(Henry T. Williams)	1 50

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AMES' BEST C. S. BRIGHT SHOVELS.—Long and short handled.....		\$1 50
AMES' C. S. BRIGHT SPADES.—Long and short handled.....		1 50
ASPARAGUS KNIVES.....	\$1 00 @	2 00
AVARANCATORS, or POLE PRUNING SHEARS.....		2 75
BEST SPADING FORKS.....		1 50
BRUSH HOOKS and BRUSH SCYTHES.....	each	2 00
CAST STEEL GARDEN RAKES, WITH HANDLES.....	1 00 @	2 00
CAST STEEL PRUNING CHISEL.....	1 50 @	2 00
CHILDREN'S AND LADIES' SETS GARDEN TOOLS.....	2 50 @	4 00
CORN HOES.....	50 @	75
CORN KNIVES.....		50
DUTCH, or PUSH HOES.—(Cast-steel) from 2 to 10 inches.....	40 @	2 00
“ “ “ (German steel) from 3 to 10 inches.....	35 @	1 50
ENGLISH BILL HOOKS.—For pruning with one hand.....	1 75 @	3 00
ENGLISH PATENT C. S. LAWN SCYTHES.....	2 00 @	2 75
ENGLISH SPUDS.....		75
EXCELSIOR WEEDING HOOK.....		30
FLOWER GATHERERS.—For cutting and holding the flower.....	1 25 @	2 00
GARDEN REELS.—Various sizes and patterns.....	1 00 @	2 00
GRASS BORDER SHEARS.—For cutting Grass Borders.....	3 50 @	4 50
GRASS EDGING KNIVES.....	2 00 @	2 50
GRASS HOOKS, or SICKLES.—Three sizes.....	75 @	1 00
GREEN HOUSE SYRINGES.—(Brass) Pool's best make.....	4 00 @	11 00
HAND LAWN MOWERS.....	14 00 @	25 00
HEDGE SHEARS.—Six sizes and styles.....	2 00 @	5 00
LADIES' FLORAL SETS.....		75
LADIES' GARDEN HOES.....	60 @	75
LADIES' SHORT-HANDLED GARDEN FORKS.....	50 @	1 00
LADIES' WOOD-HANDLED GARDEN SHEARS.....	1 75 @	2 25
LAWN RAKES.—To cut off the flower-heads or buds of Daisies, etc., on lawns	3 00 @	4 00
POTATO HOOKS.—(Cast-steel teeth).....		1 00
PRUNING SAWS.....	1 50 @	2 50
ROUND SCOTCH SCYTHIE STONES.....		25
SAYNOR & COOKE'S CELEBRATED BUDDING KNIVES.....	2 00 @	3 50
“ “ “ PRUNING KNIVES.....	2 00 @	3 00
STONE HOOKS.—For gathering and picking up cobbles.....		1 00
TRANSPLANTING TROWELS.—(American C. S.) 30 @ 40c. (English C. S.)	1 00 @	2 00
TRIANGULAR HOES.—Are also used as Tree Scrapers.....	50 @	75
VINE SCISSORS.—For thinning out Grapes.....	1 00 @	2 00
WISS' SPRING PRUNING SHEARS.....	1 00 @	3 00

Complete Assortments of Kitchen Garden Seeds, for Private Families.

Containing the Most Approved and Choice Sorts, in Quantities to suit Small and Large Gardens.		No. 1. \$5.	No. 2. \$10.	No. 3. \$18.	No. 4. \$25.
Beans	Early Valentine	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Early China			1 qt.	1 qt.
	Black Wax Bush	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Horticultural Pole		1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
	Large Lima	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
Beet	Extra Early Egyptian	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Blood Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	8 oz.	3 oz.
	Long Blood			4 oz.	8 oz.
Brocoli	Purple Cape			$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Brussels	Sprouts		$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Cabbage	Early Ox-Heart				$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Early Winningstadt	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Drumhead Savoy	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
	Large Flat Dutch	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
	Red Dutch, for Pickling		$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
Carrot	Early Horn	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	Long Orange	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	3 oz.
Cauliflower	Nonpareil	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Celery	Giant White Solid	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
Corn	Early Minnesota Sweet Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	Eight Rowed Sugar		1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
	Evergreen	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
Corn Salad			$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Cress, OR	Peppergrass	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Cucumber	Improved White Spined	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	Green Prolific			$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
Egg Plant	Improved New York Purple	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
	Long Purple				$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Endive	Green Curled	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Kale	Green Curled Scotch		$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Early White Vienna	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Leek	Best Flag	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Lettuce	Early Curled Simpson's	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
	Butter		$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Boston Head	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
	White Cabbage	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Melon	Valparaiso	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
	White Japan		$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
	Gipsy Water	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Okra	Long Green	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Onion	Yellow Danvers		1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
	White Portugal	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	The Queen				2 oz.
	Large Red	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Parsley	Extra Curled		$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Parsnip	Student	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Peas	Carter's First Crop	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	McLean's Advancer	$\frac{1}{2}$ pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	Laxton's Alpha		1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
	Champion of England	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
	Little Gem	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
	Lord Raglan			1 qt.	1 qt.
Pepper	Sweet Mountain		$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Cherry			$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Radish	French Breakfast		2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
	Scarlet Turnip	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
	Gray Turnip		$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.
	Long Scarlet	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
	Chinese Winter		$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Salsify		$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Spinach	Round	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	1 lb.
Squash	Early Bush Crook-Neck	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
	Marblehead	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
	Boston Marrow	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Tomato	The Trophy	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Large Yellow		$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Cook's Favorite	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 oz.
	Red Cherry		$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Turnip	Red Top Strap Leaf	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 oz.	1 oz.
	White French		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
	Yellow Stone	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs	(Five Varieties)		1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.



In order to preserve Seeds of **CONIFERS** and other *Evergreen Trees*, it is best to keep them in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing; if this cannot be done readily, place them in a cool, dry spot, where mice will not reach them. For this latitude, the Seeds should be sown thinly, as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked, in beds of fine sandy loam. Cover to the depth of about the thickness of the Seed, and press the beds gently with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seeds. Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants damp off very easily. Water with a very fine rose, but never so that the ground becomes *soggy*. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot, drying sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in cold frames or in boxes; if in cold frames, the sashes should be shaded and the frame raised at the corners three or four inches, to allow the air to circulate freely. Keep the young plants well weeded, and allow them to remain from one to two years before transplanting.

The propagation of **Deciduous Trees** from Seeds is less difficult than that of the *Evergreen Species*—a little attention only being required to sow at the proper season to insure success. **Acorns, Chestnuts and Walnuts** should be planted in Autumn, or kept during the Winter in sand or moss—they shrivel up by too long an exposure to the air, and many of them lose their power of vegetating entirely; those with hard shells, like the **Locust, Gymnocladus, &c.**, should also be planted in Autumn, or placed in boxes with sand and exposed to frost before planting, otherwise they may not vegetate till the second year after planting—but if these seeds are received too late in the Spring to expose them to the action of frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot or boiling water for a few minutes before planting. **American Elm, Silver Maple**, and a few other sorts, ripen their seeds early in the Summer, and, if gathered and planted soon after they fall from the tree, will make fine plants the same season. The seeds of other **Deciduous Trees** and Shrubs should be planted from the middle of April to the middle of May, in drills about two feet apart, and covered about half an inch in depth, according to size.

* Indicates that it is not hardy in this latitude.

EVERGREEN TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

EVERGREEN SEEDS.

		per lb.	per oz.	per pkt.
<i>Abies alba</i>	<i>White Spruce</i>	\$5 00	\$0 50	
" <i>balsamea</i>	<i>Balsam Fir</i>	2 00	25	
" <i>Canadensis</i>	<i>Hemlock Spruce</i>	6 00	60	
" <i>Douglasii</i>	<i>Douglas Spruce</i>	10 00	1 00	
" <i>excelsa</i>	<i>Norway Spruce</i>	1 00	20	
" <i>Fraseri</i>	<i>Frazer's Double Spruce</i>	5 00	50	
" <i>Menziesii</i>	<i>Menzies Spruce</i>	10 00	1 00	
" <i>Mertensiana</i>	<i>Merten's Spruce</i>	10 00	1 00	
" <i>nigra</i>	<i>Black Spruce</i>	12 00	1 00	
" <i>Nordmanniana</i>	<i>Nordman's Fir (new)</i>	7 00	75	
" <i>Pattoniana</i>	<i>Patton's Giant Spruce</i>	10 00	1 00	
" <i>pectinata</i>	<i>European Silver Fir</i>	1 50	25	
" <i>Pinsapo</i>	<i>Pinsapo Fir</i>	6 00	60	
" <i>taxifolia</i>	<i>Yew-Leaved Fir</i>	12 00	1 00	
" <i>Williamsouii</i>	<i>Williams Spruce</i>	10 00	1 00	
* <i>Arbutus Unedo</i>	<i>Strawberry Bush</i>	4 00	40	
" <i>Menziesii</i>	<i>Madrona</i>	4 00	40	
<i>Arctostaphylos Californica</i>	<i>Californian</i>	5 00	50	
" <i>glauca</i>	<i>Great-berried Manzanita</i>	6 00	60	
<i>Azalea pontica</i>	<i>Pontic Azalea</i>			25
<i>Berberis (Mabonia) aquifolium</i>	<i>Holly-leaved, from Colorado</i>	5 00	50	
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	<i>Evergreen Box</i>	5 00	50	
<i>Cedrus Atlantica argentea</i>	per cone.....			25
<i>Libani</i>	<i>Cedar of Lebanon</i>			25
* <i>Cryptomeria Japonica</i>		8 00	75	
* <i>Lobbii</i>				25
<i>Cupressus fragrans</i>	<i>Fragrant Cypress</i>	10 00	1 00	
" <i>horizontalis</i>	<i>Horizontal Cypress</i>	4 00	40	
" <i>Goveniana</i>	<i>Goven's</i>	8 00	75	
" <i>Lawsoniana</i>	<i>Lawson's Cypress</i>	9 00	1 00	
" <i>MacNabiana</i>	<i>MacNab's</i>	6 00	60	
" <i>macrocarpa</i>	<i>Large Fruited</i>	6 00	60	
" <i>sempervirens</i>	<i>Evergreen Cypress</i>	2 50	25	
" <i>Tournefortiana</i>	<i>Tournefort's</i>		75	
<i>Ilex Aquifolium</i>	<i>European Holly</i>	3 00	30	
" <i>decidua</i>			2 00	
" <i>glabra</i>	<i>Inkberry</i>	5 00	50	
" <i>opaca</i>	<i>American Holly</i>	2 00	25	
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	<i>Juniper</i>	1 50	25	
" <i>occidentalis</i>	<i>Rocky Mountain Juniper</i>	2 50	25	
" <i>Oxycedrus</i>	<i>Cedar-like</i>		25	
" <i>Phaenicia</i>	<i>Phaenician Juniper</i>		25	
" <i>prostrata</i>	<i>Prostrate Juniper</i>	1 50	25	
" <i>Sabina</i>	<i>Savin Juniper</i>		25	
" <i>Virginiana</i>	<i>Red Cedar</i>	1 00	20	
<i>Libocedrus decurrens</i>	This noble tree grows to the height of 100 to 150 feet, and with trunks 3 and 4 feet in diameter.			
		8 00	75	
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	<i>Large Flowered</i>	3 00	30	
" <i>macrophylla</i>	<i>Large Leaved</i>	8 00	75	
<i>Picea canadensis</i>	<i>Lovely Silver Fir</i>	8 00	75	
" <i>bracteata</i>	<i>Leafy-bracted Silver Fir</i>	12 00	1 00	
" <i>grandis</i>	<i>Great Silver Fir</i>	9 00	75	
" <i>nobilis</i>	<i>Tall Spruce of Rocky Mountains</i>	10 00	1 00	
<i>Pinus albicaulis</i>	<i>White-bark Pine</i>	10 00	1 00	
" <i>alepica</i>	<i>Swiss Pine</i>	5 00	50	
" <i>aristata</i>	<i>Acorn-coned Pine</i>	9 00	75	
" <i>australis</i>	<i>Southern Yellow Pine</i>	9 00	75	

EVERGREEN SEEDS.—Continued.

			per lb.	per oz.	per pkt.
Pinus	Benthamiana (ponderosa)	Bentham's Pine	\$7 00	\$0 75	
"	Brutia (Calabrica)	Calabrian		75	
"	Canariensis	Canary Island Pine		1 60	
"	Cembra	Cembrian	4 00	40	
"	contorta	Twisted leaved Pine	10 00	1 00	
"	Coulteri		7 00	75	
"	edulis	Pinon Pine	4 00	40	
"	excelsa	Bluean Pine		2 00	
"	flexilis	American Cembrian Pine	9 00	75	
"	Fremontiana	Nut Pine	8 00	75	
"	insignis	Oregon Pitch Pine	7 00	75	
"	Jeffreyi	Jeffrey's Pine	7 00	75	
"	Lambertiana	Sugar Pine	5 00	50	
"	Laricio	Corsican Pine	4 00	40	
"	Llaveana	Llave's Mexican Pine	7 00	75	
"	Manchesterii	From California	14 00	1 25	
"	maritima	Seaside Pine	1 25	25	
"	monophyllus	From California	5 00	50	
"	montana (Mugho)	Mountain	4 00	40	
"	monticola	From California	9 00	75	
"	muricata	Bishop's Pine	9 00	75	
"	nigra Austriaca	Black Austrian	2 00	25	
"	Pinea	Stone Pine	1 50	25	
"	Pinsapo	Swiss Pine		75	
"	ponderosa (Benthamiana)	From California	7 00	75	
"	rigida	Pitch Pine	5 00	50	
"	Sabiniana		4 00	40	
"	Strobilus	Weymouth, or White	4 00	40	
"	sylvestris	Scotch Pine	2 00	25	
"	Taurica			75	
"	Torreyana	Torrey's Pine	6 00	60	
"	tuberculata	From California	8 60	75	
*Rhododendron	ferrugineum	Tree Bay			25
"	*campanulatum				25
"	*hirsutum	Hairy			25
"	*ponticum	Pontic			25
"	hybrida	Mixed Hardy Hybrid		5 00	25
Rosa	setigera	The true Prairie Rose		2 00	25
*Sabal	Adansonii	Dwarf Palmetto	3 00	30	
"	*Palmetto	Palmetto	3 00	30	
"	serrulata	Sw Palmetto	3 00	30	
Sapindus	marginatus	Wild China Tree	12 00	1 00	
Sciadopitys	verticillata	Umbrella Pine		1 00	
Sequoia	gigantea	Big Tree of California	16 00	1 50	
"	sempervirens	California	10 00	1 00	
Taxus	baccata	Yew	5 00	50	
"	brevifolia	Short-leaved Yew	12 00	1 00	
*Tetranthera	Californica	California Laurel	10 00	1 00	
Thuja	articulata	Arbor Vite		1 00	
"	gigantea		12 00	1 00	
"	Nepalensis	Nepaul		1 00	
"	occidentalis	American	4 00	40	
"	orientalis	Chinese	4 00	40	
"	aurea	Golden		1 25	
"	compacta	Very fine variety		1 00	
"	Tartarica	Tartar'an		75	
Torreya	Californica	California Nutmeg	6 00	60	
Ulex	Europæus	Whin, or Furze	1 00	25	
*Yucca	alaefolia	Aloe-leaved			25
"	filamentosa	Adam's Thread	5 00	50	
"	gloriosa			1 50	
"	fol. variegata			2 00	
"	Whipplei	Whipple's		6 00	25

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

		per lb.	per oz.	per pkt.
*Acacia Farnesiana		\$4 00	\$0 40	
" *lophantha			75	
Acer circinatum	Vine-leaved Maple	2 50	30	
" dasycarpum	Silver Maple	1 00	25	
" macrophyllum	Large-leaved Maple	3 00	30	
" Negundo	Ash-leaved Maple	1 50	25	
" Pennsylvanicum	Moose Wood	3 00	30	
" platanoides	Norway Maple	1 25	25	
" pubescens	Pubescent Maple	2 00	25	
" rubrum	Red Maple	3 00	30	
" saccharinum	Sugar Maple	1 00	25	
" spicatum	Mountain Maple	3 00	30	
" Tartaricum	Tartary Maple	3 00	30	
Aesculus flava	Sweet Buckeye	per quart		25
" glabra	Ohio Buckeye			25
" Pavia	Red Buckeye			25
Ailanthus glandulosus	Tree of Heaven	3 00	30	
Alnus communis	Common Alder	2 00	25	
" glutinosa	European Alder	2 00	25	
" incana	Speckled Alder	4 00	40	
" serrulata	Smooth Alder	4 00	40	
" Oregana	Oregon Alder	6 00	60	
Amelanchier Canadensis	Service Berry	7 00	75	
Amorpha fruticosa	False Indigo	2 00	25	
Ampelopsis quinquefolia	Virginia Creeper	3 00	30	
Andromeda ligustrina		10 00	1 00	
" Mariana	Stagger Bush	10 00	1 00	
" racemosa		10 00	1 00	
Aralia Californica		5 00	50	
" spinosa	Hercules' Club	5 00	50	
Aristolochia Sipho	Dutchman's Pipe		4 00	25
Baccharis halimifolia	Groundsel Tree	6 00	60	
Berberis Canadensis	Small-leaved Barberry	2 50	25	
" vulgaris	Barberry	2 00	25	
" purpurascens	Purple Barberry	5 00	50	
*Berchemia volubilis	Supple Jack	2 50	25	
Betula alba	White Birch	3 00	30	
" lenta	Cherry Birch	3 00	30	
" lutea	Yellow Birch	3 00	30	
" nigra	Black Birch	3 00	30	
" papyracea	Canoe Birch	3 00	30	
" pendula	Drooping Birch	3 00	30	
" populifolia	Poplar-leaved Birch	3 00	30	
Bignonia radicans	Trumpet Creeper	4 00	40	
Broussonetia papyrifera	Paper Mulberry	4 00	40	
Calycanthus floridus	Allspice Shrub	2 00	25	
Carpinus Americanus	Water Beech	3 00	30	
Carya alba	Shell Bark	per bus. \$4 00		25
" amara	Sicamp Hickory	" 4 00		25
" microcarpa	Small-fruited Hickory	" 4 00		25
" oliviformis	Pean Nut	" 8 00		50
" porcina	Pig Nut	" 4 00		25
" sulcata	West'n Shell-b'k Hickory	" 4 00		25
" tomentosa	Mocker Nut	" 4 00		25
Cassandra calyculata	Leather Leaf		1 00	
Cassia corymbosa				25
" Marilandica	American Senna	4 00	40	
Catalpa bignonioides	Indian Bean	4 00	40	
Ceanothus integerrimus		14 00	1 25	
" Oreganus		14 00	1 25	
" prostratus	Creeper	14 00	1 25	

DECIDUOUS SEEDS.—Continued.

		per lb.	per oz.	per pkt.
<i>Ceanothus pungens</i>	.....	\$14 00	\$1 25	.....
<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	Wax Work	5 00	0 50	.....
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Black Berry	2 00	25	.....
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Button Ball Bush	2 00	25	.....
<i>Ceratonia Siliqua</i>	St. John's Bread	.....	50	.....
<i>Cercis Canadensis</i>	Judas Tree	3 00	30	.....
“ <i>occidentalis</i>	Western Judas Tree	16 00	1 50	.....
“ <i>Siliquastrum</i>	European Judas Tree	5 00	50	.....
<i>Clematis Virginiana</i>	Virgin's Bower	4 00	40	.....
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Sweet Pepper Bush	10 00	1 00	.....
* <i>Cocculus Carolinus</i>	.....	20 00	2 00	.....
<i>Colutea arborescens</i>	Shrubby	3 00	30	.....
<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Alternate leaved Cornel	2 50	25	.....
“ <i>florida</i>	Dogwood	1 50	25	.....
“ <i>mascula</i>	Male Cornel	2 00	25	.....
“ <i>Nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's Dogwood	4 00	40	.....
“ <i>paniculata</i>	Panicled Cornel	2 50	25	.....
“ <i>sanguinea</i>	European Red-Osier Dogwood	.....	50	.....
“ <i>stolonifera</i>	Red-Osier Dogwood	2 50	25	.....
<i>Corylus maxima</i> , mixed	.....	50	10	.....
<i>Crataegus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Fruited	1 50	25	.....
“ <i>Crus-galli</i>	Cockspur Thorn	1 50	25	.....
“ <i>Downingii</i>	.....	1 50	25	.....
“ <i>Oxycantha</i>	Hawthorn	2 00	25	.....
“ <i>pyrifolia</i>	Pear-leaved	4 00	40	.....
“ <i>tomentosa</i> var. <i>alba</i>	White Thorn	1 50	25	.....
* <i>Cyrtilla racemiflora</i>	.....	4 00	40	.....
<i>Cydonia Japonica</i>	Japan Quince	.....	1 00	.....
<i>Cytisus alpinus</i>	Alpine Laburnum	2 00	25	.....
“ <i>Laburnum</i>	Laburnum	1 50	25	.....
“ <i>scoparius</i>	Scotch Broom	1 50	25	.....
<i>Daphne Mezereum</i>	Mezereum	.....	25	.....
<i>Deutzia crenata</i> fl. pl.	Beautiful Shrub	.....	25	.....
“ <i>gracilis</i>	.....	.....	25	.....
<i>Dioscorea villosa</i>	Wild Yarn	.....	1 00	.....
<i>Diospyros Lotus</i>	Persimmon	4 00	40	.....
“ <i>Virginicus</i>	American Persimmon	2 00	25	.....
<i>Dirca palustris</i>	Leather Wood	5 00	50	.....
* <i>Eucalyptus bicolor</i>	Black Gum	.....	1 50	25
“ <i>fissilis</i>	Swamp Gum	.....	1 50	25
“ <i>globulus</i>	—This celebrated tree would not be hardy here, but in the Southern States would be a quick growing and valuable tree. It also makes a very desirable greenhouse plant. Is not hardy north of Florida, generally.			.....
“	.....	8 00	75	25
“ <i>*goniocalyx</i>	Blue Gum	.....	1 50	25
“ <i>*haematomana</i>	White Gum	.....	1 50	25
“ <i>*hemiphloia</i>	Box	.....	1 50	25
“ *	Dark Box	.....	1 50	25
“ <i>*longifolia</i>	Woolly Box	.....	1 50	25
“ <i>*marginata</i>	Jarra	.....	1 50	25
“ <i>*meliodora</i>	.....	.....	1 50	25
“ <i>*obliqua</i>	Stringy Bark	.....	1 50	25
“ <i>*paniculata</i>	.....	.....	1 50	25
“ <i>*pilularis</i>	Black Butt	.....	1 50	25
“ <i>*resinifera</i>	.....	.....	1 50	25
“ <i>*robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany	.....	1 50	25
“ <i>*rostrata</i>	Common Parratic Gum	.....	1 50	25
“ <i>*sideraphloia</i>	Dark Iron Bark	.....	1 50	25
“ <i>*white mahogany</i>	.....	.....	1 50	25
“ <i>*Yellow Mountain Gum</i>	.....	.....	1 50	25
<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>	Crow Berry	5 00	50	.....
<i>Euonymus Americanus</i>	American	4 00	40	.....
“ <i>Europeus</i>	European Burning Bush	3 00	30	.....
“ <i>Japonicus</i>	Japan	3 00	30	.....

DECIDUOUS SEEDS.—Continued.

		per lb.	per oz.	per pkt.
<i>Fagus ferruginea</i>	<i>American Beech</i>	\$0 75	\$0 10	
“ <i>purpurea</i>	<i>Purple</i>	4 00	40	
“ <i>sylvatica</i>	<i>European</i> “	1 00	10	
<i>Fothergilla alnifolia</i>	<i>Early Flowering</i>	9 00	75	
Frangula Purshiana .—Pursh's Oregon Frangula is quite a large growing timber tree of quick growth.				
		6 00	60	
<i>Fraxinus alba</i>	<i>White Ash</i>	2 00	25	
“ <i>excelsior</i>	<i>European Ash</i>	1 50	25	
“ “ <i>lutea</i>	<i>European</i> “ <i>yellow</i>	2 00	25	
“ “ <i>pendula</i>	<i>Weeping</i> “	2 00		
“ “ <i>Oregana</i>	<i>Oregon</i> “	3 00	30	
“ <i>Ornus</i>	<i>Flowering</i> “	2 50	25	
“ <i>pubescens</i>	<i>Red</i> “	2 00	25	
“ <i>quadrangulata</i>	<i>Blue Ash</i> “	2 50	25	
“ <i>sambucifolia</i>	<i>Elder-leaved Ash</i>	2 00	25	
“ <i>viridis</i>	<i>Green Ash</i>	2 50	25	
<i>Fremontia Californica</i>			3 00	25
<i>Gaultheria Shallon</i>	<i>Salal Berry</i>	6 00	60	
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	<i>Salisburya</i>	per doz. nuts		30
<i>Gleditschia brachycarpa</i>		3 00	30	
“ <i>inermis</i>		3 00	30	
“ <i>Sinensis</i>	<i>Chinese</i>	4 00	40	
“ “ <i>var horrida</i>		4 00	40	
“ <i>triacanthos</i>	<i>Honey Locust</i>	60	10	
<i>Gymnocladus Canadensis</i>	<i>Kentucky Coffee Tree</i>	2 00	25	
<i>Hedera Helix</i>	<i>English Ivy</i>	4 00	40	
<i>Hibiscus Syriacus</i>	<i>Rose of Sharon</i>	4 00	40	
“ <i>Syriacus fl. pl.</i>	<i>Rose of Sharon, Double</i>		75	
<i>Hydrangea radiata</i>			1 50	
<i>Indigofera Dosua</i>	<i>Indigo Shrub</i>		1 00	
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	<i>Butternut</i>	per bus. \$4 00	15	
“ <i>nigra</i>	<i>Black Walnut</i>	4 00	15	
“ <i>regia</i>	<i>English</i> “		30	
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i>	<i>Sheep Laurel</i>	8 00	75	
“ <i>latifolia</i>	<i>Mountain Laurel</i>	12 00	1 00	
<i>Kœlreuteria paniculata</i>	<i>Chinese Bladder-nut</i>	3 00		
<i>Lagerstrœmia Indica</i> , mixed	<i>Crape Myrtle</i>		1 50	25
<i>Larix Europæa</i>	<i>European Larch</i>	2 00	25	
<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	<i>Laurel</i>	2 00	25	
<i>Ligustrum Japonicum</i>	<i>Japan Privet</i>	3 00	30	
“ <i>vulgare</i>	<i>Common Privet</i>	2 00	25	
<i>Liquidamber Styraciflua</i>	<i>Sweet Gum</i>	6 00	60	
<i>Liriodendron Tulipifera</i>	<i>Tulip Tree</i>	2 00	25	
<i>Maclura aurantiaca</i>	<i>Osage Orange</i>	per bus. \$9 00	75	
Magnolia acuminata .—The Cucumber Tree reaches a height of 75 feet, often with a straight trunk 20 feet before reaching the limbs.				
		2 00	25	
“ <i>glauca</i>		2 50	25	
<i>Menispermum Canadense</i>	<i>Moonseed</i>	3 00	30	
<i>Mespilus Germanica</i>	<i>Medlar</i>		1 50	25
* <i>Mimosa Julibrissin</i>	<i>Silk Tree</i>	5 00	50	
<i>Morus alba</i>	<i>White Mulberry</i>	4 00	40	
“ <i>Moretti</i>	<i>Moretti's</i>		75	
“ <i>multicaulis</i>	<i>For Silk Worms</i>		1 00	
“ <i>nigra</i>	<i>Black Fruited</i>	6 00	60	
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	<i>Wax Myrtle</i>	3 00	30	
* <i>Myrtus communis</i>	<i>Myrtle</i>			10
<i>Nyssa multiflora</i>	<i>Black Gum</i>	2 00	25	
<i>Ostrya Virginica</i>	<i>Iron Wood</i>	3 00	30	
* <i>Paliurus aculeatus</i>		3 00	30	
* <i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>		5 00	50	
<i>Paulownia imperialis</i>	<i>Paulownia</i>	5 00	50	
<i>Peraphyllum ramosissimum</i>			3 00	25
<i>Philadelphus Lewisii</i>		10 00	1 00	
<i>Phlomis fruticosa</i>			00	

DECIDUOUS SEEDS.—Continued.

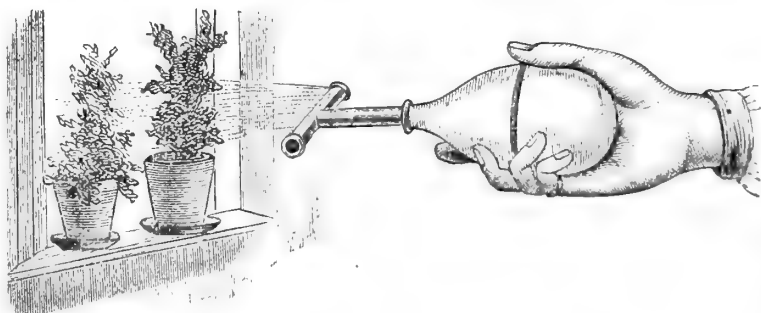
		per lb.	per oz.	per pkt.
Phytolacca decandra	Garget	\$3 00	\$1 30	
Pistacia Lentiscus			30	
* " vera			30	
Platanus occidentalis	Button Ball	2 00	25	
* Poinciana Gilliesii	Gillies'			25
Prinos verticillatus	Winter Berry	5 00	50	
Prunus Americana	Wild Red Plum	2 00	25	
" Damascena		1 00	25	
" maritima	Beach Plum	2 00	25	
" " mollis		4 00	40	
" Padus	Bird Cherry	2 00	25	
" Pennsylvanica	Wild Red Cherry	2 50	25	
" serotina	Wild Black Cherry	2 00	25	
" spinosa	Black Thorn	1 00	25	
" Virginiana	Choke Cherry	2 00	25	
Ptelea trifoliata	Hop Tree	3 00	30	
Pyrus rivularis	Oregon Crab Apple	6 00	60	
Quercus aquatica	Water Oak	40		
" castanea		25		
" coccinea	Scarlet Oak	25		
" Fischerii		25		
" Hamptonii		25		
" hybrida		25		
" macrocarpa	Bur Oak	25		
" " var olivæformis		25		
" palustris	Pin Oak	25		
" Phellos	Willow Oak	25		
" Prinus	Chestnut Oak	25		
" rubra	Red Oak	25		
" tinctoria	Black Oak	25		
" virens	Lire Oak	40		
Rhamnus Carolinianus	Carolina Buckthorn	12 00	1 00	
Rhodora Canadensis	Rhodora		3 00	25
Rhododendron Californicum	California Rose Bay		3 00	25
" "	Fine mixed Hybrid, hardy		5 00	25
Rhus Cotinus	Smoke Tree		50	
" elegans		2 00	25	
" glabra	Smooth Sumach	2 00	25	
" suaveolens		2 00	25	
" Toxicodendron	Poison Ivy	2 50	25	
Robinia Pseudacacia	Yellow Locust	60	10	
" spectabilis	Shorey		50	
Rosa hybrida	Hybrid Rose, mixed		1 50	10
" canina	Dog Rose for Stocks	1 50	25	
Salix caprea		1 50	25	
Sambucus Canadensis	Black fruited Elder	2 50	25	
" pubens	Red fruited	2 50	25	
Sapindus marginatus	Wild China Tree	12 00	1 00	
Sassafras officinale	Sassafras	2 50	25	
Schinus molle	Pepper Tree		50	
Smilacina racemosa	False Spikenard	4 00	40	
Smilax herbacea		3 00	30	
" rotundifolia	Greenbrier	2 00	25	
" Walteri	China Berry	3 00	30	
Sophora affinis			2 00	
" Japonica		3 00	30	
" pendula		5 00	50	
Spartium junceum	Spartan Broom	3 00	30	
Spiraea arifolia		12 00	1 00	
" betulæfolia	Birch-leaved Meadow Sweet	16 00	1 50	
" Douglasii	Douglas's Meadow Sweet	12 00	1 00	
" salicifolia	Meadow Sweet	6 00	60	
Staphylea pinnata		2 00	25	
" trifolia	Bladder Nut	3 00	30	

DECIDUOUS SEEDS.—Continued.

		per lb.	per oz.	per pkt.
Symphoricarpos vulgaris	Coral Berry	\$6 00	\$0 60	
Syringa vulgaris	Lilac	3 00	30	
Taxodium distichum. — <i>The Southern Cypress is one of our most graceful trees, and one of the best for making into shingles, as the wood is very lasting. Plant in moist situations. Perfectly hardy.</i>				
	per bus., \$10 00	75	25	
Tecoma radicans	Trumpet Creeper	4 00	40	
Tilia Americana	American Linden	2 00	25	
" " pubescens		3 00	30	
" argentea		3 00	30	
" " pendula		3 00	30	
Ulmus crassifolia. — <i>Thick-leaved Elm. This tree attains a moderate size, and as it is found in a country where there are comparatively few shade trees, it forms a very pleasing addition to the landscape. It has proved hardy in the latitude of New York during the Winter of '76 and '77.</i>				
" fulva	Slippery Elm	14 00	1 00	
" Americana	American Elm	4 00	40	
Vaccinium ovalifolium		5 00	50	
" ovatum		5 00	50	
Viburnum acerifolium	Dock Muckie	3 00	30	
" Lentago	Sweet Viburnum	3 00	30	
" Opulus	Cranberry Tree	4 00	40	
" prunifolium	Black Haw	2 00	25	
" pubescens	Downy Arrow-wood	3 00	30	
Vitis cordifolia	Frost Grape	8 00	75	
" bipinnata		14 00	1 00	
" riparia	Norton's Virginia Grape	4 00	40	
Weigela amabilis	Pleasing			25
" rosea				25
Zanthoxylum Americanum	Prickly Ash	3 00	30	
" Carolinianum	Southern Prickly Ash	4 00	40	
Zizyphus sativa	Cultivated Jujube		30	

AUTOMATIC VALVE SPRINKLERS,

(Patented June 19, 1877.)



NICKEL-PLATED METALS.

NEAT, SIMPLE, DURABLE, AND CHEAP,

*And the best article of the kind in the market.***Price, - - - - - \$1 each.**

FLOWER SEEDS

WITH

Practical Directions for their Culture, Treatment, &c.

HARDY ANNUALS (*h.a.*)—Sow in April or May, according to the latitude, in boxes or pots placed in a warm kitchen window, a hot-bed, or if possible in a green-house. A second sowing ought to be made from four to six weeks after for a succession, as well as to provide against failure the first time. The proper soil in which to sow seeds of all the smaller flowers should be a very fine, rich, sandy loam; if a little charcoal dust can be mixed with it, it will be beneficial. The soil from old hot-beds is excellent, or sods from an old pasture piled up and allowed to rot for two or three years and then mixed with a little fine old stable manure and sand. The selection of a proper soil in which to sow fine seeds is very important, as upon this depends the success or failure of them. After the seeds are up care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, else there will be danger of damping off. When the young plants are from one to two inches high they must be transplanted to new boxes; if pots two inches or more in diameter can be had, set out from three to a dozen or more of the young seedlings around the edges of the pots, so that as soon as the ground is warm enough they may be easily turned out and planted singly, as by that time they will have made good roots. Where the pots cannot be had, boxes, tin cans, etc., may be substituted, or a cheap and effective plan is to take out the inside of a potato or turnip, leaving a shell half an inch thick; after filling these with the compost above referred to, set out the seedlings in them and place the whole in boxes, filling in the spaces between the potatoes or turnips with soil. When the plants are ready to set in the open ground it is an easy matter to transplant them, and as the decay of the turnips or potatoes affords nourishment to the young plants, a double purpose is served in using them. A common mistake in sowing Flower, as well as other seeds, is in covering too deep. As a general rule cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds, or with medium-sized seeds like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., a half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil gently with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down slightly after sowing all Flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firmly hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier *Annuals* may be sown where they are to grow, but as a rule it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand drouths better. During severe dry weather, and when the Seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such *Annuals* as require it, else the plants become weak and straggling, and do not make the show they otherwise would. The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

Seeds of *Biennials* and some *Hardy Annuals* may be sown in September in boxes and placed in cold-frames; they will make fine strong plants by Spring, and come into flower early. Do not put on the sashes until heavy rains and frosts render this necessary, and then always remove during the day, and whenever the temperature is above freezing in Winter.

HARDY BIENNIALS AND PERENNIALS (hB and hP).—These require the same treatment as the *Hardy Annuals*. In addition to the above, both *Hardy Biennials* and *Perennials* may be sown in the open border in September, for if not planted until Spring, many *Perennials* require two years before they germinate. In this case it is a good plan at the commencement of frost to cover them slightly with straw or any dry litter, in order to afford some protection from the extreme severity of the Winter. As soon as the frost is out in Spring, the covering must be carefully removed and the surface around them loosened, and when large enough transplanted to the flower garden where they are to remain.

HALF HARDY ANNUALS (hA).—These are best sown in pots or in a hot-bed, as directed for *Hardy Annuals*. They may be sown thus at any time after the middle of April, as the hot-bed will be a sufficient protection; but it is best to cover the glass with a mat or straw at night until danger of frost is past. In the day give all the air possible by partly or wholly removing the lights. After the end of May sow in the border, like *Hardy Annuals*.

Half Hardy Biennials and *Perennials* require the same treatment.

TENDER ANNUALS, BIENNIALS, AND PERENNIALS.—The best method to obtain an early bloom of the *Tender Annuals* (tA), and to insure strength to the plants, is to sow the seeds in pots early in March, placing them in a warm green-house, or plunging in a moderate hot-bed, carefully protecting them from the cold, shading from the mid-day sun, and watering with a fine rose. The seed should be shown in very light sandy compost, and the pots well drained by placing broken pots and bits of sods in the bottom. The finer seeds must not be planted more than an *eighth of an inch deep*, and the soil pressed down closely over them. Water frequently, particularly if the house or hot-bed be very warm. As soon as the plants are two or three inches high, transplant into small pots, three or four in each, and when they have acquired sufficient strength transplant into the flower beds; not, however, before the middle of May.

GREEN-HOUSE SEEDS (g).—Should be sown as directed for *Tender Annuals*, in pots, or shallow boxes, and be kept in the house, carefully watched, slightly watered occasionally, and sheltered from the hot sun till strong enough to transplant. Most varieties may be sown at any season of the year, except during November and December.

The smaller seeds of *Green-House Plants* are sometimes difficult to germinate, unless great care be taken in the mode of sowing. Hence the supposition is produced that the seed itself is not good, whereas the fault is not in the seed, but in the treatment. Fine seeds of this description should be sown in leaf-mould or peat, with some fine sand added to it; press firmly down in the seed-pan or pot, and make perfectly level at the top, so that the mould may not afterward sink materially with watering. Sow the seed very thin, and cover *very slightly* with a little of the compost, or with some of the silver sand. By this method the difficulty of success with fine seeds will be removed. As soon as the young plants have two leaves, they should be transplanted into similar compost in another pot. To do this, do not pull them out of the seed-pan, but invert the pan, taking care not to break the young plants; a slight tap of the pot upon a bench will loosen the whole mass, when the plants can be taken out with good roots. By that means, the young, minute roots are taken up without breaking. After transplanting, they should be kept in a shady part of the green-house for a few days, until they are established in the new soil.

There are many minute plants, from the finer seeds, killed by drenching with water while very young. One way to avoid this is to give the water by dipping a clothes-brush in water, shaking off the greater part of the water from the brush, and then (holding the brush over the seed-pan) drawing the hand over the bristles several times, which will cause the water to be thrown on the young plants almost like dew. Some of the Vaporizers now in use are admirably adapted for watering tender young plants. In the first stage of their existence, plants require moisture in a minute quantity, often repeated, and not in such large quantities as to saturate the soil in which they are growing.

PRIMULAS.—These charming plants may be brought to the highest perfection by the most simple means, if those means be seasoned with patience. It is a great point to give them a long period of growth before they flower; hence they should never be subjected to a forcing temperature, and, in fact, should be treated as nearly hardy, but have ample protection against frost, damp, and cutting winds. In order to enjoy the blooms of the Primulas for a long period, make at least two sowings of seed, the first in March and the second in May. Further sowings may be made, if required, in June and July. Sow on a rich granular soil, and cover with a mere dusting of fine earth, and every seed will germinate; but if buried deeply, much will be lost.

CINERARIAS.—Need nearly the same treatment as Primulas. Frost, and damp, and green fly are their principal enemies, but they are so nearly hardy that artificial heat must be given with great caution. Sow in April for plants to bloom in Winter, and in July for a bloom in the later Spring months. The July sowing will be the most valuable to those who have small gardens, as the flowering of the plants in the depth of Winter makes a tax on green-house space, when it cannot be well spared.

CALCEOLARIAS.—May be treated as *Annuals*, and by eliminating all the inferior plants as soon as they have flowered, a collection may be formed of original named varieties, from which valuable novelties may from time to time be selected. Sow the seed in July, in pans well drained, leaving the surface of the soil a little rough. The seed should not be covered, but be put under a hand-glass, or in a close, shady corner of a frame. The seedling plants may be pricked out into a bed of turfy loam, in a frame for the Winter, making no demand upon the green-house for their keeping, or they may all be potted and wintered in the house, in which case they will begin to flower in May.

GERANIUMS.—Of all kinds are the most valuable if treated as *Annuals*, as, in their seedling state, the plants are peculiarly robust and tree-like, and charmingly fresh in leafage and flowers, even if among them there does happen to be one that is specially valuable as a Florist's flower. When grown from good, fresh seed, a large proportion of fine varieties and a few real novelties may be expected. The seed may be sown at any time throughout the year, but the two best seasons are February and August. Sow in pans filled with such a soil as recommended for *Annuals*, except that it should be coarser; if the surface nodules are as large as horse-beans it will be none too rough. Cover with a fair sixteenth of an inch of fine soil. Put the seed pans in a heat of 60° to 70° if sown in February; but heat will not be necessary at all unless it is desired to bring the plants into flower early in the ensuing Summer. We have been accustomed to sow about the 10th of March, and place the seed pans on a sunny shelf in a cool green house, and have fine plants by the end of June, many of which begin to flower in August.

Hardy Perennial Plants.

We have made arrangements to furnish our customers who desire them, collections of the finest Hardy Herbaceous Perennial Plants at very moderate prices.

These collections will be sent by Express *only* at the following prices :

25 species and varieties, early and late blooming.	\$6 00
50 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10 00
100 " " " " " " " " " " " "	15 00

The above are strictly our own selection. Those desiring to select for themselves can do so at catalogue rates, catalogues of which will be mailed on application.

EXPLANATION OF THE CATALOGUE.

The *first column* gives the number by which the different varieties may be ordered without writing out the whole name.

The *second column* gives the *Botanical* name, in Roman characters; and for ready reference, also the common names, in *Italics*.

* designates ornamental leaved Plants.
 -- -- in all cases, *repetition*.
 in vars. -- in *varieties*, or mixed colors.
 fl. pl. -- *flore pleno*, or double flowered.

The figures in the *third column* give the comparative time of *Flowering*. As it is impossible, in our varied extent of climate, to state the exact month any plant may flower in, we have adopted the simple plan of classing the different varieties into EARLY, INTERMEDIATE and LATE flowering sorts. Thus:

No. 1 designates *early*.
 No. 2 -- *intermediate*.
 No. 3 -- *late-flowering plants*.

The *fourth column* gives the *Hardiness and Duration*:

A representing *Annual*, lasting but one year.
 B -- *Biennial*, -- two years.
 P -- *Perennial*, -- three or more years.
 E -- *Evergreen*.

But as a large number of the Biennials and Perennials, if sown early, flower the first season, this distinguishing mark † is affixed to such:

h. represents *hardy*—plants for open borders.
 hh. -- *half hardy*—plants that require to be forwarded in pots or frames.
 t. -- *tender*—requiring protection.
 g. -- *green-house plants*.
 bu. -- *bulbous plants*.
 s. -- *shrubs*.

The *fifth column* gives the color in full except as abbreviated below. Thus:

ap. . . apetalous,	bff. . . buff,	lav. . . lavender,	scar. . . scarlet,
blk. . . black,	car. . . carmine,	ptd. . . painted,	spot. . . spotted,
br. . . brown,	cr. . . crimson,	p. . . purple,	stri. . . striped,
tri. . . tricolor,	sul. . . sulphur,	var. . . variegated,	ver. . . vermilion

The *sixth column* gives the comparative height of the plants in feet—*trai.* signifies *trailing*.

The *seventh column*, the price $\frac{1}{2}$ packet.

☞ The NOVELTIES of the Season, together with some other approved varieties, will be found in heavy-faced type.

VAN SAUN & MUZZY'S

CATALOGUE OF FLOWER SEEDS.

FLOWER SEEDS mailed promptly, with postage paid, on receipt of amount annexed.

Scientific names in Roman. Common names in <i>Italics</i> . New and rare varieties in Heavy-faced Type.		Time of Flowering.	Hardiness and Duration.	Color of the Flower.	Height in Feet.	Price per pkt.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
1770	<i>Abronia umbellata</i>	2	hA	rose	trail.	CTS. 5	} Very pretty Annuals.
1773	—grandiflora	2	—	—	—	10	
1775	<i>Abutilon hybridum</i>	2 3	3S	y. st.	4	25	} Fine for conservatories, free bloomers.
1778	atrosanguineum	2 3	—	d. red	—	25	
1780	Darwini grandiflorum	2 3	—	crim.	—	25	
1782	mixed	2 3	—	y. st.	—	25	
1785	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	1	—	yel.	4	10	} Fine greenhouse and con- servatory shrubs, grace- fully drooping branches and fine racemes of yel- low, scarlet and purple flowers.
1787	Bartheriana	1	—	—	—	25	
1790	<i>coccinea</i>	1	—	scar.	—	10	
1793	pinifolia	1	—	—	3	25	
1795	trinervis elliptica	1	—	yel.	6	25	
1798	<i>speciosa</i>	1	—	pur.	10	10	
1800	<i>Hudsoni</i>	1	—	—	—	25	
1803	<i>tricolor</i>	1	—	—	—	25	
1805	Acanthus latifolius	1	hP	white	2	10	} Fine ornamental leaved plants with showy flowers
1807	<i>mollis</i>	3	—	—	3	5	
1811	Acerates decumbens	1	hP	p. yel.	2	25	Good for rock work.
1813	<i>Aconitum autumnale</i>	2	—	pur.	3	5	} Monk's Hood. Pretty flow- ers.
1814	<i>Napellus</i>	2	hP	blue	4	5	
1817	<i>pyramidatum</i>	2	—	—	—	10	
1820	<i>Adonis autumnalis</i>	2	hA	scar.	1	5	} Pretty and handy. Showy Spring flower.
1822	<i>vernalis</i>	1	hP	yel.	—	5	
1825	<i>Ethionema cordifolia</i>	2	—	rose	4	10	Pretty.
1828	<i>Agapanthus umbellatus</i>	1	tP	blue	1	10	Beautiful.
1830	Ageratum Lasseauxi	2	—	rose	1	5	} Free flowering Annuals fine for bedding.
1832	<i>Mexicanum</i>	2	hhA	blue	1 1/2	5	
1835	<i>—album</i>	2	—	white	—	5	
1838	—New Dwarf	2	—	blue	—	5	
1840	—White Dwarf	2	—	white	—	10	
1844	Wedlandii Dwarf Blue	2	—	blue	—	25	
1846	<i>conspicuum</i>	2	—	blue	1	5	
<i>Agrostemma</i>							See <i>Rose Campion</i> .
1848	<i>Alonsoa grandiflora</i>	1 3	thhB	scar	2	5	} Showy; rather tender; should be kept in the house in cold weather.
1850	<i>linifolia</i>	1 3	—	—	1 1/2	10	
1853	<i>myrtifolia</i>	1 3	—	—	2	10	
1855	Warscewiczii	1 3	—	—	2	5	

Scientific names in Roman. Common names in <i>Italics</i> . New and rare varieties in Heavy-faced Type.			Time of Flowering.	Hardiness and Duration.	Color of the Flower.	Height in Feet.	Price per pkt.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
							CTS.	
1857	<i>Alstroemeria pulchella</i>		1 2	gP	scar.	3	10	Pretty for conservatory
1859	<i>Alyssum maritimum</i>		1 3	hA	white		5	} Fine bedding plants. The first variety is the Sweet Alyssum.
1861	<i>Benthami compactum</i>		1 3			$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
1863	<i>saxatile com. sulphurea</i>		2	hP	yel.	1	5	
1865	<i>Wierzebecki</i>		1 3	--	--	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	
1868	<i>Amarantus bicolor ruber*</i>		2 3	hA	red	2	5	} These are invaluable for bedding; foliage varie- gated and beautiful. The last called <i>Joseph's Coat</i> .
1870	<i>giganteus*</i>		2 3	--	pur.	6	5	
1872	— <i>Br'd Leaved*</i>		2 3	hA	y. ro.	4	25	
1875	— <i>pur. crim.*</i>		2 3	--	p. crim.	4	10	
1878	— <i>deep crim.*</i>		2 3	--	d. crim.	--	25	
1880	— <i>hybridus Queen Vic-</i>							
	<i>toria*</i>		2 3	--	r. & y.	6	25	
1882	— <i>Henderi*</i>		2 3	--	cr. & y.	4	10	
1884	— <i>Golden Yellow Extra</i>		2 3	--	yel.	--	25	
1887	<i>lueta rosea extra</i>		2 3	--	--	--	25	
1890	<i>melancholicus ruber*</i>		2 3	--	red	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	
1892	<i>salicifolius*</i>		2 3	--	pur.	3	5	
1895	<i>Thorleyensis</i>		2 3	--	cr. & g.	--	25	
1897	<i>tricolor*</i>		2 3	--	mixed	dif.	5	
1899	<i>fine mixed</i>		2 3	--	r. & y.	2	5	
1902	<i>Amethyst winged</i>		2	--	blue	--	10	} Green-house annuals—very pretty.
1904	<i>white</i>		2	--	white	--	10	
1906	<i>Anagallis grandifl. fruticosa</i>		1 3	hhP	ver.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	} Bedding plants covered with flowers throughout the Summer; warm, sun- ny spots are best.
1908	— <i>Phillipsii</i>		1 3	--	--	--	5	
1910	— <i>Blue</i>		1 3	--	blue	2	5	
1912	— <i>Eugenie</i>		1 3	--	--	--	5	
1914	— <i>Napoleon Third.</i>		1 3	--	--	--	5	
1916	— <i>Scarlet</i>		1 3	--	scar.	--	5	
1920	— <i>in vars.</i>		1 3	--	mixed	--	5	
1923	<i>Anchusa angustifolia</i>		2	hP	pur.	2	5	} Evergreen and pretty.
1925	<i>Italica</i>		1	--	blue	4	5	
1927	<i>sempervirens</i>		1	--	--	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	
1930	<i>Anemone coronaria</i>		1	--	mixed	2	5	} <i>Wind-flower</i> } Early bloom- <i>Spring</i> " } ers.
1933	<i>Pulsatilla</i>		1	--	--	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
1935	<i>fulgens</i>		1	--	scar.	1	25	
1938	<i>multifida</i>		1	--	white	--	25	
1940	<i>Angelonia grandiflora.</i>		1	gP	blue	--	10	
<i>Antirrhinum</i>								See <i>Snapdragon</i> .
1942	<i>Aplopappus rubiginosus</i>		2 3	hA	yel.	2	5	<i>Yellow Composite</i> from Cal.
1945	<i>Aquilegia caryophylloides</i>		1 3	hP	striped	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	} Fine, free flowering, hardy border plants; every gar- den should have them.
1947	<i>corulea</i>		1 3	--	v. & w.	3	10	
1949	<i>chrysantha</i>		1 3	--	yel.	--	10	
1953	<i>glandulosa vera</i>		1	--	blue	2	10	
1958	<i>Olympica</i>		2 3	--	bl. & w.	--	10	
1955	<i>Sibirica</i>		1 3	--	bl. & w.	--	5	
1957	<i>Vervaneana</i>		1 3	--	yel. & br	--	10	
1960	— <i>fol. variegata</i>		1 3	--	bl. & w.	2	25	
1963	<i>Arctotis grandiflora argentea</i>		3	gB	yel.	--	10	Fine bedding plants.

Scientific names in Roman.
Common names in *Italics*.
New and rare varieties in
Heavy-faced Type.

		Time of Flowering.	Hardiness and Duration.	Color of the Flower.	Height in Feet.	Price per pkt.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
1365	<i>Argemone grandiflora</i>	2 3	hP	white*	3	5	<i>Large-flowered & poppy shaped.</i>
1968	Artemisia annua	2	hA	green	4	5	} Curious; fine for lawns as specimen plants.
1970	<i>var. from St. Petersburg</i>	2	--	--	--	10	
1973	<i>Asclepias Cornuti</i>	2	hP	p.	4	10	Silkweed.
1976	Curassavica	1 3	gP	orange	4	5	<i>Scallow Wort</i> ; free bloomer.
1978	<i>incarnata</i>	2	hP	rose p.	3	5	Swamp Milkweed.
1980	<i>purpurascens</i>	2	--	p.	3	5	Purple "
1983	<i>Asperula setosa azurea</i>	2 3	hhA	l. bl.	1	5	} Sweet scented and profuse bloomers.
1985	<i>odorata</i>	2 3	hP	white	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	
1987	Aster, Washington White	2 3	hhA	--	2	50	} These varieties are from Germany, and saved from the finest double sorts. Nothing can be finer than a bed of these in the Au- tumn. They can also be grown very nicely in pots for early blooming, and also for early winter ornaments. They should be transplanted at least twice.
1990	<i>Peach blossom</i>	2 3	--	pink	--	50	
1992	<i>Pyramidal'</i>	3	--	mixed	2	10	
1995	<i>Bouquet mixed</i>	3	--	--	1	25	
1998	<i>Chrysanthemum flow'd</i>	3	--	--	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10	
2000	<i>White "</i>	3	--	white	--	25	
2003	<i>German quilled mixed</i>	3	--	mixed	--	10	
2005	<i>Globe</i>	3	--	--	--	10	
2008	<i>Large flowered rose</i>	3	--	--	--	25	
2010	<i>Crowned mixed</i>	3	--	--	--	10	
2012	<i>New Schiller</i>	3	--	rose	--	25	
2014	<i>Dwarf white bouquet</i>	3	--	white	--	25	
2016	<i>Goliath peach-blossom *</i>	3	--	peach	--	25	
2018	<i>Imbricated</i>	3	--	mixed	--	25	
2020	<i>Dwarf-flowered</i>	3	--	--	--	10	
2024	<i>Dwarf-Pompons</i>	3	--	--	1	25	
2026	<i>Truffauts</i>	3	--	--	$1\frac{1}{2}$	25	
2028	<i>White "</i>	3	--	white	--	25	
2030	<i>Dark blood red</i>	3	--	red	--	25	
2033	<i>Victoria</i>	3	--	mixed	--	10	
2035	<i>Mixed China</i>	3	--	--	--	5	
2038	<i>Very dwarf mixed</i>	3	--	--	1	10	
2040	Aubrietia deltoidea	1	hP	pur.	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	Beautiful for rock work.
2042	<i>Auricula, finest</i>	1	--	mixed	$\frac{1}{4}$	25	Primula auricula, finest.
2045	<i>Azalea hybrida</i>	2	hhS	--	2	25	<i>Finest Ghent.</i>
2048	<i>Indica mixed</i>	2	gS	--	4	25	
2050	<i>Pontica</i>	2	hS	yel.	6	10	
2052	Balsams, white Paris	2	hhA	white	2	10	} The Balsams are the finest Summer blooming An- nuals—free bloomers and high colored; by trans- planting two or three times it has a tendency to dwarf them and make the flowers very double. They can be grown in pots, and also from cut- tings.
2055	<i>Crimson "</i>	2	--	crim.	--	10	
2058	<i>Gray "</i>	2	--	gray	--	10	
2060	<i>Rose "</i>	2	--	rose	--	10	
2064	<i>Scarlet "</i>	2	--	scar.	--	10	
2067	<i>Double "</i>	2	--	mixed	--	10	
2070	<i>Dwarf "</i>	2	--	--	--	10	
2073	<i>Camellia White</i>	2	--	white	--	10	
2075	<i>Crimson</i>	2	--	crim.	--	10	
2078	<i>Rose-spotted</i>	2	--	spot.	--	10	
2080	<i>Violet-spotted</i>	2	--	--	--	10	
2083	<i>Crimson-spot</i>	2	--	--	--	10	
2085	<i>Scarlet-spot</i>	2	--	--	--	10	
2087	<i>Rose</i>	2	--	rose	--	10	
2090	<i>Violet</i>	2	--	violet	--	10	
2093	<i>Scarlet</i>	2	--	scar.	--	10	

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2095	Balsams, <i>Striped</i>	2 3	hhA	striped	2	10	For Gen. Obs. see preceding page.
2098	<i>Fire color</i>	2 3	--	crim.	--	10	
2100	atrosanguinea	2 3	--	spot.	--	10	
2102	<i>mixed</i>	2 3	--	mixed	--	10	
2103	<i>Striped</i>	2 3	--	l. viol.	--	10	
2105	—	2 3	--	fire	--	10	
2108	—	2 3	--	violet	--	10	
2110	<i>Yellowish white</i>	2 3	--	y. & w.	--	10	
2114	Double Solferino	2 3	--	spot.	--	10	
2116	—common mixed	2 3	--	mixed	--	5	
2118	Baptisia australis	2 3	hP	blue	--	5	Beautiful.
2120	Bartonia aurea	2 3	hA	yel.	3	5	Beautiful and hardy.
2122	Beet, Brazilian*	2 3	hhA	ap.	--	5	Beautiful foliage plants.
2124	Chilian*	2 3	--	--	--	5	
2126	Dell's Flower Garden*	2 3	--	--	--	5	
2128	Begonia Defiance	2 3	gP	scar.	2	50	Free flowering; Sedeni flowering in clusters.
2130	floribunda rosea	2 3	--	rose	--	50	
2133	Frøbelli	2 3	--	scar.	--	25	
2136	Mont Rose	2 3	--	rose	--	50	
2139	Ne Plus Ultra	2 3	--	red	--	50	
2141	Orange Perfection	1 2	--	--	--	50	
2145	Sedeni	1 2	--	gr.	--	23	
2148	semperflorens	1 2	--	pink	--	25	
2150	Fine mixed	1 2	--	mixed	--	25	
2154	Bidens atrosanguinea	2 3	hhA	br. & v.	1	10	Showy.
2157	<i>Blue Bottle, small</i>	2 3	hA	mixed	2	5	Hardy and showy.
2160	Bocconia cordata*	2 3	hP	white	3	10	Ornamental.
2163	Brachycome iberidifolia	3 3	hhA	pur.	1	5	Fine for edgings—pretty.
2165	—alba	3 3	--	white	--	5	
2168	—in vars	3 3	--	mixed	--	5	
	Browallia alata	2 3					See <i>Amethyst</i> .
2173	Calandrinia discolor	2 3	--	rose	--	5	Handsome, brilliant colors; should be planted in sun- ny situations.
2175	speciosa	2 3	--	pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
2178	—alba	2 3	--	white	--	10	
2180	umbellata	2 3	hhP	pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
2182	Calceolaria hybrida, finest	2 3	tgP	mixed	2	25	These are saved from the finest varieties; are very fine, beautifully striped, blotched, and variegated. Fine bedding plants.
2185	grandiflora	2 3	--	--	--	25	
2187	nana nova	2 3	--	--	1	25	
2190	rugosa	2 3	--	--	2	25	
2192	scabiosifolia	2 3	--	yel.	--	10	
2193	Calendula officinalis plena	2 3	hA	orange	1	5	The Pot Marigolds are fine for back grounds— quite showy.
2197	—nova, <i>Nankeen</i>	2 3	--	yel.	--	5	
2199	pluvialis	2 3	--	w. & p.	--	5	
2201	Pongei fl. pl.	2 3	--	--	--	5	
2205	Callicarpa Americana	2 3	hhS	red	4	25	
2208	Calliopsis bicolor marmorata	2 3	hA	r. & y.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	
2210	cardaminefolia hybrida	2 3	--	yel.	--	5	

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2214	Calliopsis	coronata	2 3	hP	spot.	1½	5	} Fine, showy Annuals, abundant bloomers, and bright colors.
2216		<i>Drummondii</i>	2 3	hA	y. & br.	1	5	
2218		<i>elegans picta</i>	2 3	--	--	2	5	
2220	Callirhoe	involuerata	1 3	thP	c. & w.	tra	10	} Free flowering, pretty color and blooming for a long time.
2223		macrorhiza	2	--	pr. & w.	2	25	
2225		pedata	1 3	--	v. & w.	2	5	
2228		—nana	1 3	--	d. ro.	1	5	
2230	Campanula	carpatica	1	--	blue	½	5	} The first two, fine for edg- ings; all the rest fine bor- der Perennials; the two last are fine grown in pots for Winter gardens.
2233		—alba	1	--	white	--	5	
2235		grandiflora	2	hP	blue	2	5	
2238		medium calycanthema	2 3	hB	--	--	10	
2240		— —alba	2 3	--	white	--	10	
2243		nobilis alba	3	--	--	3	10	
2245		pyramidalis	3	thhP	blue	4	10	
2248	Candytuft, Iberis	amara	1 2	hA	white	1	5	} Showy Annuals for beds or edgings; sweet scented.
2250		<i>affinis (Dwarf)</i>	1 2	--	--	--	5	
2252		<i>coronaria (Rocket)</i>	1 2	--	--	--	5	
2255		<i>odorata</i>	1 2	--	--	--	5	
2257		<i>rosea</i>	1 2	--	rose	½	5	
2260		<i>Dunnettii</i>	1 2	--	d. c.	1	5	
2264		<i>umbellata</i>	1 2	--	pur.	--	5	
2267		<i>—lilacina</i>	1 2	--	lilac	½	5	
2269		<i>—carnea</i>	1 2	--	flesh	1	5	
2271		New Carmine	1 2	--	car.	1	50	
2275		—Dwarf Mixed Hybrid	1 3	--	mixed	½	10	
2278	Canna Warscewiczii		1 3	hhP	scar.	4	5	} Cannas are very ornamen- tal and tropical looking. Fine for lawn.
2280		12 fine sorts each	1 3	--	mixed	3	10	
2283		fine mixed	1 3	--	--	--	5	
2287	Canterbury Bells—Blue		1 3	thB	blue	2	5	} Very ornamental for back borders.
2290		<i>White</i>	1 3	--	white	--	5	
2293		<i>Rose</i>	1 3	--	rose	--	5	
2296		<i>Mixed</i>	1 3	--	mixed	--	5	
2298		<i>Double Blue</i>	2 3	--	blue	--	10	
2300		<i>Rose</i>	2 3	--	rose	--	10	
2303		<i>White</i>	2 3	--	white	--	10	
2305		<i>Mixed</i>	2 3	--	mixed	--	10	
2308	Carduus benedictus		2	hA	yel.	--	5	Blessed Thistle—pretty.
2310	Carnation Pink		2 3	hhP	mixed	--	10	} Saved from the finest col- lections of Germany.
2313		<i>" Double extra</i>	2 3	--	--	--	25	
2315		<i>Double Dwarf</i>	2 3	--	--	1	10	
2318		<i>Tree or Perpetual</i>	1 3	--	--	2	50	
2320		<i>Rose-leaved</i>	2 3	--	--	--	50	
2324		from Stage flowers	2 3	--	--	--	50	
2326		Red Grenadine	1 3	--	red	--	10	
2329		New Double Pure	1 3	--	--	--	10	
2332		—White	1 3	--	white	--	50	
2335	Cassia corymbosa		1 2	gS	yel.	3	10	} Free flowering.
2337	Römeriana		2 3	hP	--	1	10	
	Castor Oil Beans		2 3	hhA	white	1	5	See <i>Ricinus</i> .

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2340 <i>Catananche alba</i>		2 3	†hP	blue	2	5	Everlasting flowers. Bright colors, free flw'ring.
2344 <i>cœrulea</i>		1 2	hA	r. & w.	1	5	
<i>Catch-Fly</i>							See <i>Silene</i> .
2346 <i>Cedronella cana</i>		2 3	†hP	pur.	2	10	Beautiful.
<i>Celosia</i>							See <i>Cockscomb</i> .
2348 <i>Centaurea Americana</i>		3	hA	--	3	5	} Showy; free flowering. The last three fine for ribbon borders.
2350 candidissima		3	hhP	white	1	25	
2353 Clementi		3	--	--	2	25	
2355 gymnocarpa		3	--	pur.	3	25	
2357 <i>depressa</i>		3	--	blue	1	5	
2360 <i>Centaureidium Drummondii</i>		2	hA	yel.	1½	5	Pretty.
2363 <i>Centranthus macrosiphon</i>		1 3	--	red	1	5	} Very pretty, free-flowering Annuals.
2365 <i>—albus</i>		1 3	--	white	½	5	
2368 <i>—nanus</i>		1 3	--	red	--	5	
2370 <i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>		1 3	†hP	white	--	10	} Fine for edgings.
2373 <i>Chænostoma fastigiatum</i>		1 2	hhA	rose	--	10	
2375 <i>Chelone barbata rosea</i>		2	†hhP	--	2	10	} Very pretty.
2378 <i>—coccinea</i>		3	--	scar.	--	10	
2380 <i>Chorozema cordata</i>		1 3	gS	yel.	--	25	} One of the best for conser- vatory and green-house— free bloomers.
2384 <i>ilicifolia</i>		1 3	--	--	3	25	
2387 <i>varia mixed</i>		1 3	--	mixed	--	25	
2390 <i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i>							} Showy, free bloomers; should be planted in large beds, where they will show finely.
2393 <i>—album</i>		2 3	hA	white	1	5	
2393 <i>—Double Yellow</i>		2 3	--	yel.	--	5	
2395 <i>—Double Mixed</i>		2 3	--	mixed	--	5	
2398 <i>—Dwarf White</i>		2 3	--	white	1½	5	
2400 <i>—Yellow</i>		2 3	--	yel.	--	5	
2403 <i>Dunnetti plena</i>		2 3	--	--	--	5	
2405 <i>alba</i>		2 3	--	white	--	5	
2408 <i>tricolor album</i>		2 3	--	--	--	5	
2410 <i>—luteum</i>		2 3	--	yel.	--	5	
2414 <i>—mixed</i>		2 3	--	mixed	1	5	
2416 <i>carinatum hybridum Double</i>		2 3	--	--	2	5	
2418 <i>—Double White</i>		2 2	--	white	--	--	
2420 <i>—Double Yellow</i>		2 3	--	yel.	--	--	
2424 <i>Burridgeanum</i>		2 3	--	mixed	--	5	
2428 <i>—hybridum mixed</i>		2 3	--	--	--	--	
2430 <i>Indicum</i>		3	hP	--	3	10	} These are the garden Arte- misias.
2433 <i>—pompon</i>		3	--	--	1½	10	
2435 <i>Cineraria hybrida</i>		1	†gP	--	2	25	} From the finest-named flowers; very beautiful. The last in the original packet; very choice.
2438 <i>—kermesina</i>		1	--	crim.	--	25	
2440 New Large Fl'd Dwarf		2	--	--	1	1 00	
2443 <i>—nana</i>		1	--	mixed	--	25	
2445 White Large flowering		2	--	white	--	2 00	
2448 Red Large flowering		2	--	mixed	2	2 00	
2450 New Double		2	--	red	--	1 00	
2453 <i>maritima</i>		2	hhP	yel.	3	5	
2455 <i>—candidissima</i>		2	--	--	--	10	

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						CTS.	
2458	<i>Clarkia elegans, Double</i>	2 3	hA	lilac	1½	5	Very pretty, free flowering, and of easy cultivation. A bed of these are very beautiful—especially the double varieties.
2460	— <i>rosea plena</i>	2 3	--	rose	--	5	
2463	<i>pulchella</i>	2 3	--	--	--	5	
2465	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	--	white	--	5	
2468	— Rose Tom Thumb	2 3	--	rose	--	5	
2470	— <i>White Tom Thumb</i>	2 3	--	white	½	5	
2472	— <i>marginata</i>	2 3	--	border	1½	5	
2475	— <i>integripetala</i>	2 3	--	rose	--	5	
2478	<i>mixed</i>	2 3	--	mixed	--	5	
<i>Clary</i>							See <i>Salvia</i> .
2480	<i>Cleome rosea</i>	2	hhA	red	--	5	} Curious.
2482	<i>arborea</i>	2	gP	white	8	10	
2485	<i>Clanthus Dampieri</i>	1 2	gS	scar.	3	25	} Beautiful gr'nhouse plants of the finest pea-shaped flow'rs; fine bed'ng plant.
2488	magnificus	1 2	--	crim.	6	25	
2490	punicus	1 2	--	--	--	25	
2492	<i>Clintonia (Downingia) pulchella</i>	2	hA	tri.	½	10	Very pretty for edgings.
2495	<i>Cockscomb, Dwarf Crimson</i>	2 3	--	crim.	1½	5	} Very pretty.
2498	Dwarf Japan	3	--	--	3	5	
2500	<i>New Rose Dwarf</i>	3	--	rose	1½	5	
2503	<i>Sulphur</i>	3	--	sulph.	--	5	
2506	New Moss Head	3	--	var.	1	10	
2508	<i>White</i>	3	--	white	--	5	
2510	<i>Orange</i>	2 3	--	orang.	2½	5	
2512	<i>New Feathered</i>	2 3	--	red	3	5	
2514	<i>Pyramidal</i>	3	--	crim.	4	5	
2518	Pres't Thiers	2	--	--	1½	5	
2520	plumosum, new	3	--	--	--	--	
2523	strain, feathered	2	--	mixed	2½	10	
2525	<i>mixed</i>	2 3	--	--	3	5	
2528	Houttonii	3	--	claret	2	10	
2530	Tom Thumb	3	--	mixed	½	10	
2533	Colens*	2 3	tP	--	2	25	Splendid bedding plants.
2535	<i>Collinsia bartsiaefolia</i>	2	hA	pur.	1	5	} Free flowering Annuals; if sown in Autumn, will stand the Winter, and flower early in Spring.
2538	<i>bicolor</i>	1 2	--	p. & w.	1½	5	
2540	<i>candidissima</i>	2	--	white	1	5	
2543	<i>grandiflora</i>	2	--	p. & w.	--	5	
2544	<i>multicolor</i>	1 2	--	mixed	--	5	
2547	— <i>marmorata</i>	2 3	--	w. & ro.	--	5	
2550	verna	1 3	--	bl. & o.	--	10	
2552	violacea	1 2	--	violet	--	10	
2554	<i>Collomia coccinea</i>	2 3	--	s. & y.	--	5	} Pretty—fine for bees.
2556	<i>grandiflora</i>	2 3	--	yel.	--	5	
2558	<i>Columbine, Common Double</i>	1 3	hP	mixed	2	5	} The <i>Aquilegias</i> are very free flowering. See <i>Aquilegia</i> .
2560	<i>White</i>	1 3	--	white	--	5	
2562	<i>Commelyna cœlestis</i>	1	hhP	blue	1	5	} Showy.
2565	— <i>alba</i>	1	--	white	--	5	
2568	<i>variegata*</i>	1	--	var.	2	5	
2570	<i>Convolvulus minor</i>	1 3	hA	tri.	1	5	} These are fine for growing in clumps or beds.
2572	— <i>albus</i>	1 3	--	white	--	5	
2575	<i>unicaulis</i>	1 3	--	pur.	--	5	

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					CTS.	
2578 <i>Coral Plant</i>	2 3	gS	scar.	4	10	{ Very handsome green-house shrubs—do well if planted out in Summer.
2580 <i>Cordyline australis*</i>	3	--	white	3	25	{ Beautiful flowering green-house shrubs.
2582 <i>indivisa lineata*</i>	3	--	--	12	25	
2584 <i>Cosmea atropurpurea</i>	2 3	hhA	d. p.	2	5	Showy.
2587 <i>Cosmidium Burridgeanum</i>	2	hA	orange	--	5	Very showy.
2590 <i>Cosmos bipinnata purpurea</i>	2 3	--	p.	--	5	
2592 <i>Cotton</i>	2 3	tA	yel.	3	5	
2594 <i>Cowslip</i>	1	hP	mixed	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	Spring Flower.
2598 <i>Cristatella erosa</i>	2	hA	yel.	2	25	
2600 <i>Crucianella stylosa</i>	2	hP	pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
2603 <i>Cuphea eminens</i>	1 3	†hhP	s. & y.	1	10	{ Very useful for bedding—free bloomers.
2606 <i>miniata</i>	1 3	hhP	crim.	--	10	
2608 <i>platycentra</i>	1 3	†hhP	s. & w.	--	10	
2610 <i>purpurea</i>	3	gP	pur.	--	10	
2612 <i>strigulosa</i>	3	†hhP	s. & y.	--	10	
2614 <i>Zimpani</i>	1 3	--	l. p.	--	10	
2616 <i>Cyclamen Persicum</i>	1	gbu	w. ro.	$\frac{1}{2}$	25	Beautiful green-house bulb.
2618 <i>Dahlia superflua plena</i>	3	†hhP	mixed	6	10	From named varieties.
2620 <i>Daisy, Double</i>	1	†hP	--	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	{ The poet's favorite.
2622 <i>Double White</i>	1	--	white	--	10	
2625 from finest collection	1	--	mixed	--	25	
2628 <i>Single Garden</i>	1	--	--	--	5	
2630 <i>Dalea fruticosa</i>	2	hP	violet	2	25	
2633 <i>Daphne Mezereum</i>	1	hS	pink	3	25	Early flowering shrub.
2635 <i>Datura metelloides</i>	1 2	hhA	w. & b.	--	5	{ Very showy, trumpet-shaped flowers.
2638 <i>fastuosa</i>	1 2	--	white	--	5	
2640 <i>fastuosa</i>	1 2	--	pur.	--	5	
2642 <i>flava</i>	1 2	--	yel.	--	5	
2644 <i>Delphinium cardiopetalum</i>	2 3	hA	blue	1	5	{ Free blooming. The last novel in color, and very desirable. See also <i>Larkspur</i> .
2646 <i>formosum</i>	2 3	†hP	--	3	10	
2648 <i>hybridum</i>	2 3	--	--	--	10	
2650 <i>nudicaule</i>	2 3	--	scar.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	
2653 <i>Desmodium Canadense</i>	3	--	pur.	4	10	
<i>Dianthus</i>						See <i>Pink and Carnation</i> .
2656 <i>Dictamnus Fraxinella</i>	1 2	hP	red	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	{ Curious and pretty shrubs.
2658 <i>—alba</i>	1 2	--	white	--	10	
2660 <i>—mixed</i>	1 2	--	mixed	--	10	
2662 <i>Didiscus cœruleus</i>	2	hhA	blue	--	10	

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Digitalis					CTS.	See Foxglove.
2664 Dracena Draco*	2	gP	white	10	25	} Pretty. See Cordylane.
2666 <i>indivisa lineata</i>	2	--	--	10	25	
2668 rubra*	2	--	red	5	25	
2670 Veitchii*	2	--	white	3	25	
2672 <i>Dracocephalum Moldavicum</i>	3	thP	blue	2	5	Ornamental.
2674 <i>Elsholtzia cristata</i>	1 2	hA	pink	1½	5	Pretty.
2676 Engelmannia pinnatifida	2	hP	yel.	3	25	Showy.
2678 Epacris hybrida superba	1 2	gS	mixed	diff.	50	Fine blooming.
2680 <i>Erica in vars.</i>	1 3	--	--	--	10	Beautiful Heaths.
2682 Eriogonum longifolium	3	hP	yel.	2	25	
2684 Eryngium Leavenworthii	3	hA	purple	--	25	Showy for lawns.
2686 <i>Erysimum Arkansanum</i>	1 2	--	orange	1½	5	} Showy and free flowering.
2688 <i>Peroffskianum</i>	1 2	--	yel.	--	5	
2690 <i>Eschscholtzia Californica</i>	1 3	--	--	1	5	} Very free bloomers for beds or rockeries. The last good for edging.
2692 <i>crocea</i>	1 3	--	orange	--	5	
2694 <i>—alba</i>	1 3	--	white	--	5	
2696 <i>—striata</i>	1 3	--	stri.	--	5	
2698 <i>tenuifolia</i>	1 3	--	yel.	--	5	
2700 Mandarin	1 3	--	o. r. crim	--	75	
2703 <i>Eucharidium grandiflorum</i>	1 2	hA	rose	--	5	Free flowering, very pretty.
2705 <i>Eucnide bartonioides</i>	2	tA	yel.	2	10	Pretty.
2707 <i>Eupatorium argeratoides</i>	3	hP	white	1½	10	} Fine for Winter bouquets.
2710 <i>Fraseri</i>	3	--	--	2	10	
2712 <i>purpureum</i>	3	--	p.	6	10	
<i>Euphorbia marginata*</i>	3	hA	w. & gr.	2	5	} Fine variegated foliage.
2716 pandurata folia rubro striata*	2 3	gS	--	3	25	
2720 <i>Eutoca multiflora</i>	3	hB	pink	1	5	} Free flowering, good bed- ding plants.
2722 <i>viscida</i>	1 3	hA	blue	--	5	
2724 <i>—alba striata</i>	1 3	--	stri.	--	5	
2726 <i>Wrangeliana</i>	1 3	--	blue	--	5	
2728 Fedia Amarella	2	--	white	--	25	
2730 Fenzlia dianthiflora	1 2	--	rose	½	25	
2733 <i>Fever-few, Blood-colored</i>	1 3	thP	d. r.	2	10	} Pretty—fine for ribbon gar- dening.
2736 <i>Flax, yellow (Linum)</i>	2 3	thhP	yel.	½	10	} Pretty—good for rock work. Fine free flowering bed- ding plants. Fine for massing.
2738 <i>Large Crimson</i>	2 3	hhA	crim.	--	5	
2740 <i>Variegated</i>	1 2	thP	li. & w.	3	5	
2744 Berlandier's (new)	2	hA	orange	½	25	

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						cts.	
Forget-me-Not,							
2746	<i>Myosotis alpestris</i>	1 2	thhP	blue	trail.	10	Pretty ; favorites with all ; early blooming.
2748	— <i>alba</i>	1 2	—	white	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
2750	<i>azorica</i>	1 2	—	d. b.	—	10	
2752	— <i>alba</i>	1 2	—	white	—	10	
2754	coelestina	1 2	thP	l. b.	—	10	
2756	dissitiflora	1	—	blue	—	10	
2758	<i>palustris</i>	1 2	—	b. & w.	$\frac{3}{4}$	10	
2760	oblongata	1 2	—	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
2762	<i>sylvatica</i>	1 2	—	—	1	10	
2765	<i>Fox-Glove (Digitalis), White</i>	2	—	white	3	5	The Digitalis are showy for back grounds and borders.
2768	<i>Yellow</i>	2	—	yel.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	
2770	<i>Large-flowered</i>	1 2	—	l. y.	—	5	
2772	<i>Rose</i>	1 2	thP	rose	—	5	
2775	<i>Purple</i>	1 2	—	pur.	—	5	
2778	<i>White, Gloxinia-like</i>	2 3	—	white	3	5	
2780	<i>Rose, Gloxinia-like</i>	2 3	—	rose	—	5	
2782	<i>Mixed Gloxinia-like</i>	2 3	—	mixed	3	5	
2787	<i>Mixed</i>	1 2	—	—	dif.	5	
2789	<i>Four O'Clocks, Hybrid</i>	2 3	tA	—	2	5	Fine, free flowering.
2791	<i>Variegated-leaved</i>	2 3	—	—	—	5	
2793	<i>Frœlichia gracilis</i>	3	hA	white	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	
2795	<i>Fuchsia plena</i> in vars.	1 3	gS	—	dif.	50	Well known greenhouse plants.
2797	<i>Gaillardia picta</i>	2 3	thhP	yel.	2	5	Showy and free bloomers— one of the best bedders.
2799	— aurora borealis	2 3	—	sc. & y.	—	10	
2802	salmon red	2 3	—	sal.	—	5	
2804	amblyodon	2 3	—	r. & yel.	—	10	
2806	pulchella	2 3	hP	yel.	—	10	
2808	<i>Galega officinalis</i>	1 2	—	blue	3	5	Pea-shaped flowers. Pretty.
2810	— <i>alba</i>	1 2	—	white	—	5	
2812	<i>Gamolepis Tagetes</i>	1	hhA	yel.	1	5	Fine for Beds.
2814	<i>Gardenia Thunbergii</i>	1	gS	white	5	25	Free flowering ; green-house.
2816	Gardoquia betonicoides	3	thhP	pur.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	Pretty.
2818	<i>Gaura Lindheimeriana</i>	1 2	hhA	w. & r.	3	5	Curious.
2820	<i>Gentiana acaulis</i>	1	hP	d. b.	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	Fine showy hardy plants.
2821	<i>campestris</i>	2	hA	pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
2824	<i>cruciata</i>	2	hP	blue	1	25	
2826	<i>verna</i>	1	—	—	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	
2829	Geranium Scarlet, (Zonale)	1 2	gP	scar.	1	25	Saved from fine named varieties.
2831	Zonale, Golden and Bronze	1 2	—	mixed	—	75	
2833	Three-colored	1 3	—	—	—	75	
2835	Ivy Leaved	1 2	—	white	2	25	
2837	Apple Scented	1 2	—	pink	$\frac{1}{2}$	50	
2839	<i>Hybrid Pelargonium</i>	1 2	—	mixed	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	
2841	Gesneria macrantha	2	—	scar.	—	50	Beautiful.
2843	extra mixed	2	—	mixed	$\frac{1}{2}$	50	

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						CTS.	
2845	<i>Geum Chilense</i>	3	hP	copper	2	5	} Free bloomers for a long time.
2847	— <i>coccineum plena</i>		--	scar.	1½	5	
2850	macrophyllum		--	yel.	--	10	
2852	<i>Gilia capitata</i>	1 2	hA	blue	1	5	} Free flowering Annuals— fine for beds.
2854	<i>laciniata</i>	1 2	--	--	½	5	
2856	linifolia (for borders)	1 2	--	--	--	5	
2858	<i>nivalis</i>	1 2	--	white	1	5	
2860	<i>tricolor</i>	1 2	--	tri.	--	5	
2864	<i>White</i>	1 2	--	white	--	5	
2867	<i>mixed</i>	1 2	--	mixed	--	5	
2870	<i>rosea splendens</i>	1 2	--	rose	--	5	
2872	Glaucium luteum	2 3	hP	yel.	2	25	Horned Poppy, curious.
2874	Gloxinia mixed	1 3	gP	mixed	½	50	} Greenhouse plant, beau- tiful.
2876	crassifolia erecta	1 3	--	spot.	--	50	
2878	— pendula	1 3	--	p.sp't.	--	50	
2880	<i>Godetia rosea alba</i> , Tom Thumb	1 3	hA	blush.	1	5	} Free flowering Annuals for bedding; fine colors.
2882	splendens	1 3	--	p. r.	--	5	
2884	rubicunda	1 3	--	red	--	5	
2886	— Double	1 3	--	--	--	10	
2888	— The Bride	1 3	--	w. & c.	1½	5	
2890	— Lady Albemarle	1 3	--	crim.	--	10	
2892	Whitneyi	3	--	b. & c.	1	5	
2894	Schamini	2 3	--	w. spo.	--	5	
Golden Feather							See <i>Pyrethrum</i> .
2896	Grammanthes gentianoides	2	hhA	yel.	½	10	For edgings and baskets.
2898	Grindelia squarrosa	2 3	hA	--	2	10	
2900	<i>Gutierrezia gymnospermoides</i>	2	hP	--	1	10	} For baskets.
2903	Texana	2	--	--	2	25	
2906	<i>Gypsophila elegans</i>	1 2	--	white	--	5	} Fine for bouquets—free bloomers.
2909	— <i>rose</i>	1 2	--	rose	--	5	
2911	<i>muralis</i>	1 2	hA	pink	½	5	
2913	paniculata	1 2	hP	white	2	5	
2915	Halea Ludoviciana	2 3	--	yel.	--	25	Showy.
2918	<i>Hawkweed, Bearded</i>	3	hA	--	--	5	} Showy.
2920	<i>Red</i>	3	--	rose	--	5	
2922	<i>White</i>	3	--	white	--	5	
2924	<i>Helenium grandiflorum</i>	3	hP	yel.	--	5	
2926	<i>tenuifolium</i>	3	--	--	--	5	
2928	<i>Heliophila araboides</i>	1	hhA	brown	¾	10	For edging; pretty.
2930	<i>Heliotropium Peruvianum</i>	1 3	gP	lilac	2	10	} Well known favorites.
2935	— Chieftain, dark	1 3	--	pur.	--	10	
2938	grandiflorum	1 3	--	lilac	--	10	
2942	Volterianum	1 3	--	pur.	--	10	
2944	— in vars.	1 3	--	mixed	--	10	

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2947 Hepatica angulosa	1	hP	blue	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	Spring flowering ; pretty.
2950 Hesperochiron Californicum	1 2	--	bl. & w.	--	25	Early flowering.
2952 Hibiscus Africanus	2 3	hA	yel&br.	2	5	} Free flowering.
2954 Californicus	2 3	hhS	white	6	25	
2957 Syriacus, Rose of Sharon	2 3	hS	p	--	5	
2960 Double do.	2 3	--	--	--	10	
2963 Thunbergia	1	gS	yel.	3	5	} From named varieties.
2965 <i>Hollyhock, Double</i>	3	thP	mixed	4	10	
2968 <i>White</i>	3	--	white	--	10	
2972 <i>Honesty, Lunaria</i>	2 3	thB	li. & w.	2	5	Curious.
2974 Humea elegans	1 3	thhP	rose	5	10	Sweet scented.
2976 Hunemannia fumariæfolia	2 3	--	yel.	1	5	Large flowers ; showy.
2978 Hydrolea ovata	2 3	hP	p.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	
2980 Hydrophyllum capitatum	3	--	violet	$\frac{1}{2}$	25	
2982 Iberis sempervirens	1	--	white	$\frac{3}{4}$	10	Very pretty. See <i>Candytuft</i> .
2984 <i>Ice Plant</i>	2 3	tA	--	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	Curious and pretty.
2986 Impatiens glanduligera	2	--	violet	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	} Pretty.
2990 Noli-me-tangere	2	hA	yel.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	
2992 Inopsidium acaule	1 3	thhP	blue	$\frac{1}{4}$	10	Curious and pretty.
2994 Ipomopsis aurantiaca	3	thB	oran.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	} Showy and beautiful.
2996 —kermesina	3	--	crim.	--	5	
2998 <i>elegans</i>	2 3	--	scar.	3	5	
3000 <i>superba</i>	3	--	--	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	
3002 Iresine celosioides	3	tP	white	--	25	
3005 Isotoma petraea	1	hhA	cream	1	10	Showy and beautiful.
3008 <i>Jacob's Ladder</i>	2	hP	blue	--	5	} Beautiful and hardy.
3010 <i>White</i>	2	--	white	--	5	
3012 <i>Jacobaea, White</i>	2	hA	--	--	5	} The Senecios are all free flowering border plants.
3014 <i>Crimson</i>	2	--	crim.	--	5	
3016 <i>Purple</i>	2	--	pur.	--	5	
3018 <i>Copper Colored</i>	2	--	copper	--	5	
3020 <i>Mixed</i>	2	--	mixed	--	5	
3022 <i>Joseph's Coat*</i>	3	tA	tri.	2	5	Variegated foliage.
3024 Kaulfussia amelloides	2	hA	blue	1	5	} Fine for edgings.
3027 —atroviolacea	2	--	d. v.	--	5	
3030 —rosea	2	--	rose	--	5	
3032 — Kermisina	2	--	v.& red	--	10	
3034 Lantana in vars.	1 3	gS	mixed	2	5	Fine bedding plant.

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3036 Larkspur , <i>Dwarf Rocket</i>	2 3	thB	mixed	1	5	} Fine free-blooming plants should be in every gar- den being very rich in color. See <i>Delphinium</i> .
3038 <i>Chinese</i>	2 3	thP	...	2	5	
3040 Mixed Hybrid	2 3	...	spot.	1	10	
3042 <i>Branching</i>	2 3	hA	mixed	2	5	
3044 candelabra-flowered	1 2	...	...	1	5
3046 <i>Bee</i>	2 3	thP	b. & w.	3	5	
3048 <i>Lasthenia Californica</i>	1	hA	yel.	1	5	Interesting.
3050 <i>Lavatera trimestris</i>	2	..	red	2	5	} Showy ; free flowering
3052 <i>—alba</i>	2	..	white	..	5	
3054 <i>Lemon Verbena</i>	2 3	gP	white	3	25	Sweet scented.
3056 Leontopodium alpinum [aureus]	3	hA	white	1	25	Curious.
3058 <i>Leptosiphon</i> [Gilia]	2	..	orange	1 1/2	5	} Dwarf ; fine for edgings or rockeries ; free bloomers.
3060 <i>androsaceus</i>	2	..	blue	1	5	
3062 <i>densiflorus</i>	1 3	..	pur.	3/4	5	
3064 <i>—albus</i>	1 3	..	white	..	5	
3066 hybridus	1 3	..	mixed	..	10	
3068 <i>—in vars.</i>	1 3	..	..	..	5
3070 <i>luteus</i>	2	..	yel.	..	10	
3073 Leptosyne maritima	2	gP	..	1	10	Very showy.
3075 Liatris elegans	2 3	hP	purple	2	10	} Fine free flowering plants. The taller species require stakes.
3078 punctata	2 3	..	..	..	10
3080 pycnostachya	2 3	..	pink	4	10	
3082 scariosa	2 3	..	purple	..	10	
3084 spicata	2 3	..	..	1 1/2	10
3086 Lilium auratum	2	hbu	w. & yel.	3	10	
3088 <i>Limnanthes Douglasii</i>	2 3	hA	w. & y.	1	5	Free flowering and fragrant.
3090 <i>Linaria bipartita alba</i>	2	..	white.	..	5	} Snapdragon-shap'd flowers.
3092 splendida	2 3	hhA	pur.	1/2	5	
3094 Lindheimeria Texana	2 3	..	yellow	3	10	
<i>Linum</i>						See <i>Flax</i> .
3096 <i>Loasa aurantiaca</i>	2 3	..	orange	6	5	
3098 <i>tricolor</i>	2 3	hA	tri.	2	10	
3100 <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	2	hP	scarlet	..	10	} All the Lobelias should be planted in beds ; the <i>gracilis</i> and vars. are fine for hanging bask- ets or vases, and are very beautiful.
3102 <i>—compacta</i>	2 3	thhP	bl. & w.	1/2	10	
3104 <i>—Queen Victoria</i>	2 3	..	scarlet	..	25	
3106 <i>Erinus grandiflora superba</i>	1 2	..	d. b.	..	10	
3108 <i>—Crystal Palace</i>	2 3	..	blue	..	10	
3110 <i>—marmorata</i>	2 3	..	mar.	..	10	
3112 <i>—speciosa</i>	2 3	..	d. b.	..	10	
3114 <i>—Paxtoniana</i>	2	..	b. & w.	1	10	
3116 <i>gracilis</i>	1 2	tA	blue	trail.	5	
3118 <i>—alba</i>	1 2	..	white	..	10	

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						CTS.	
3120	Lindleyana rosea	2 3	†tA	rose	1	5	} For gen. Obs. see preceding page.
3122	ramosa	1 3	†hhP	blue	--	5	
3124	syphilitica	2	hP	--	2	10	
3126	pumila azurea, "Celestial Blue"	2	hhP	--	1	10	
3128	Lotus Jacobæus	1	gA	d. & br.	2	5	} Pretty and interesting.
3130	tetragonolobus	2	hA	yellow	1	5	
3132	<i>Love-Lies-Bleeding</i>	2	--	crim.	3	5	Graceful.
3134	<i>Love-in-a-Mist</i>	1 2	--	blue	1	5	} Curious and pretty; fennel-leaved.
3136	<i>Spanish</i>	1 2	--	--	--	5	
3138	<i>White Spanish</i>	1 2	--	white	--	5	
3140	<i>Dwarf</i>	1 2	--	blue	1	5	
3144	Lupinus, <i>white</i>	2 3	--	white	2	5	} Very free blooming class of plants, pea-shaped flowers; the dwarf varieties are the best for bedding, but all deserve cultivation for their beauty — leaves and flowers are alike beautiful.
3146	atroviolaceus	2 3	--	v. & w.	--	5	
3148	—superba	2 3	--	w. & b.	--	5	
3150	Cruikshankii	2 3	--	var.	3	5	
3152	Dunetti superbus	2 3	--	--	--	5	
3154	Hartwegii	2 3	--	b & pk.	--	5	
3156	—albus	2 3	--	white	--	5	
3158	cælestinus	2 3	--	l. b.	--	5	
3160	hirsutus	1 3	--	blue	--	5	
3163	hybridus insignis	2 3	--	d. r.	2	5	
3165	luteus	2 3	--	yellow	--	5	
3170	mutabilis	2 3	--	var.	3	5	
3172	nanus	1 3	--	b. & v.	1	5	
3175	pilosus	2 3	--	rose	2	5	
3179	polyphyllus	2 3	hP	blue	--	5	
3183	pubescens	2 3	†hB	violet	3	5	
3187	subcarnosus	2 3	hA	li. & ro.	1	5	
3189	sulphureus	2 3	--	sul.	--	5	
3193	tricolor elegans	2 3	hP	o. & ro.	3	5	
3198	mixed	2 3	--	mixed	--	5	
3200	Lychnis Chalcedonica	1 2	--	scarlet	--	5	} Showy plants for borders —free bloomers.
3205	—alba	1 2	--	white	--	5	
3207	fulgens	1	tP	scarlet	1	10	
3209	Haageana hybrida	1	hhP	mixed	--	10	
3213	Madia elegans	2	hA	yellow	2	5	} Showy, Mallow-like flowers.
3217	Malope grandiflora	2 3	--	red	--	5	
3220	—alba	2 3	--	white	--	5	
3224	Malva miniata	2 3	gP	scarlet	4	5	Beautiful.
3230	<i>Marigold, African</i>	2 3	hA	lemon	--	5	} Saved from finest double flowers.
3234	<i>Dwarf, striped</i>	2 3	--	striped	1	5	
3237	<i>French</i>	2 3	--	orange	--	5	
3240	<i>Ranunculus</i>	2 3	--	striped	1 1/2	5	
3244	Marshallia cæspitosa	2	hP	white	1	25	Very fine.
3247	Martynia Craniolaria	2 3	hhA	w. & sp.	1 1/2	5	} Curious.
3250	lutea	2 3	--	yellow	--	5	
<i>Marvel of Peru</i>							See <i>Four O'Clocks</i> .

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3254	<i>Matricaria eximia grandiflora</i>	2 3	hA	white	2	5	Pretty.
3256	<i>parthenioides</i>	2 3	--	--	--	5	
3260	<i>Melilotus cœrulea</i>	3	--	blue	3	5	Ornamental.
3264	Melothria pendula	2 3	--	yellow	trail.	25	
3267	Mentzelia ornata , Prairie Lily	2 3	hB	--	2	25	Beautiful.
3270	<i>Mesembryanthemum tricolor</i>	1 2	tA	tri.	½	5	} Curious and beautiful.
3273	—album	1 2	--	white	--	5	
3275	cordifolium variegatum	1 2	--	pink	1	25	
3278	<i>Mignonette</i>	2 3	hA	w. & bf.	--	5	} Reseda, the well-known Frenchman's darling. The three last, highly scented and very de- sirable.
3280	<i>ameliorata</i>	2 3	--	--	--	5	
3284	<i>Large-flowered</i>	2 3	--	buff	--	5	
3287	<i>Parson's White</i>	2 3	--	--	--	5	
3290	<i>Pyramidal</i>	2 3	--	red	1½	5	
3294	<i>Upright</i>	2 3	--	white	1	5	
3297	<i>Mimulus eupreus</i>	1 3	hP	cop.	1½	10	} Monkey flower, very showy, musk scented— free flowering.
3300	hybridus	1 3	--	--	1	10	
3303	<i>cardinalis</i>	1 2	--	scarlet	1½	10	
3307	<i>punctata</i>	2	--	spot.	--	10	
3310	Ræzli	2 3	--	yellow	½	25	
3312	tigridioides	1 3	tgP	spot.	1	10	
3314	—plena	1 3	--	--	--	25	
3316	Tillingii	1 3	--	--	--	10	
<i>Monk's Hood</i>							See <i>Aconitum</i> .
3318	<i>Morina longifolia</i>	2	hP	pur.	3	10	Very showy.
<i>Mourning Bride</i>							See <i>Scabious</i> .
3320	Musa Ensete	1 2	gP	y. & br.	4	200	
3325	<i>Musk Plant</i>	1 3	tA	yellow	½	10	Musk scented.
3327	<i>Myrtle, Narrow-leaved</i>	1 2	gS	white	3	10	} Greenhouse shrubs.
3330	<i>Broad-leaved</i>	1 2	--	--	--	10	
3333	<i>Nasturtium, Tom Thumb</i>	1 2	hA	yellow	¾	5	} Beautiful bedding plants —planted in poor soil they flower profusely, and for a long time.
3337	—Crimson	2 3	--	crim.	--	5	
3339	—Spotted	2 3	--	s. spot.	--	5	
3345	—Black	2 3	--	black	--	5	
3347	—Bluish Rose	2 3	--	blue	1	5	
3350	—Ruby King	2 3	--	red	--	5	
3354	—Cream Colored	2 3	--	cream	--	5	
3357	—Scarlet	2 3	--	scarlet	--	5	
3360	—Rose	2 3	--	rose	--	5	
3366	King of Tom Thumb	2 3	--	scarlet	--	5	
3368	—Golden	2 3	--	gold	--	5	
3370	—Crystal Palace Gem	2 3	--	y. & cr.	--	5	
3372	Cattel's Dwarf Crimson	2 3	--	crim.	--	5	
3374	Tom Thumb, mixed	2 3	--	mixed	--	5	
3377	Nemesia compacta alba	2 3	tA	white	--	10	Very pretty.

Scientific names in Roman. Common names in <i>Italics</i> . New and rare varieties in Heavy-faced Type.	Time of Flowering.	Hardiness and Duration.	Color of the Flower.	Height in Feet.	Price per pkt.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
3380 <i>Nemophila atomaria</i>	1 3	hA	w & pur	1	5	Free blooming Annuals, for bedding or edging; beau- tiful colors.
3382 —oculata	1 3	--	b. & w.	--	5	
3384 discoidalis	1 3	--	pur.	--	5	
3386 insignis	1 3	--	blue	--	5	
3390 —alba	1 3	--	white	--	5	
3394 —marginata	1 3	--	bord.	--	5	
3396 —striata	1 3	--	stri.	--	5	
3398 maculata	1 3	--	spot.	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
3400 mixed	1 3	--	mixed	dif.	5	
3403 <i>Nierembergia gracilis</i>	1	gP	w. & li.	1	10	For edgings or hanging baskets.
3406 frutescens	2 3	hP	--	2	10	
3407 <i>Nolana atriplicifolia</i>	2	hA	b.w. & y	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	For rockwork—pretty.
3410 —alba	2	--	white	--	5	
3413 lanceolata	2	--	b. & w.	--	5	
3416 paradoxa violacea	2	--	b. & v.	1	5	
3418 prostrata	2	--	blue	tra.	5	
3420 <i>Nycteria selaginoides</i>	2 3	hhA	pink	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	Pretty.
3422 <i>Obeliscaria pulcherrima</i>	2	thP	r. & y.	3	5	Showy bedding plant.
<i>Cenothera</i>						See <i>Evening Primrose</i> .
3424 <i>Oleander</i>	2	gS	rose	6	10	Pretty greenhouse shrub.
3427 <i>Orob. atrovioacea</i>	2 3	hP	d. vio.	1	5	} Pretty.
3430 atropurpurea	2 3	--	pur.	--	5	
3433 <i>Oxalis Valdiviana</i>	2	tP	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	Pleasing.
3437 <i>Oxyura chrysanthemoides</i>	2 3	hA	--	tra.	5	Showy Composite.
3440 <i>Pæonia officinalis</i>	2	hP	red	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	} Beautiful.
3444 Sinensis	2	--	blush	--	10	
3446 <i>Palafoxia Hookeriana</i>	3	hA	--	--	10	
3450 <i>Palava flexuosa</i>	2 3	hhA	pk. & d.	--	5	Pretty.
3452 Pansy, Black	1 3	tgP	blk.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	Except number 3488, all our <i>Viola tricolor</i> are saved from fine named varieties in England—fine for bed- ding or pots.
3455 <i>Copper-colored</i>	1 3	--	cop.	--	10	
3458 Emperor William	1 3	--	blue.	--	25	
3460 <i>Light-blue</i>	1 3	--	l. bl.	--	10	
3462 <i>Violet Margined</i>	1 3	--	mar.	--	10	
3465 New Fine Blotched	1 3	--	spot.	--	50	
3467 <i>Striped</i>	1 3	--	stri.	--	10	
3470 <i>White</i>	1 3	--	white	--	10	
3473 <i>azure-blue</i>	1 3	--	blue	--	10	
3475 <i>black-blue</i>	1 3	--	d. blue	--	10	
3478 <i>dark purple</i>	1 3	--	pur.	--	10	
3480 <i>marbled</i>	1 3	--	mixed	--	10	
3483 <i>pure yellow</i>	1 3	--	yel.	--	10	
3485 Hybrid Largest	1 3	--	mixed	--	25	
3488 <i>mixed</i>	1 3	--	--	--	10	
3490 <i>Pelargonium, fancy</i>	2 3	gP	--	2	25	
3493 grandiflorum	2 3	--	--	3	50	
3496 peltatum	2 3	--	pur.	2	50	

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						CTS.	
3498	Pentstemon Cobæa	2 3	hP	w. & p.	2	25	Valuable herbaceous plants; beautiful and free flower- ing.
3500	—variety	2 3	--	pur.	--	25	
3503	confertus var. cœruleo- purpureus	2 3	--	--	1	25	
3507	glaber	2 3	--	blue	3	25	
3509	glandulosus	2 3	--	--	--	25	
3511	hybridum cœruleum	2 3	--	--	--	10	
3515	grandiflorum	2 3	--	t'o cld.	--	10	
3519	Murrayanus	2 3	--	scar.	--	10	
3522	Palmeri	2 3	hhP	ros. p'r	--	25	
3525	secundiflorus	2 3	hP	blue	--	25	
3528	mixed	2 3	--	mixed	2	10	
3530	Perilla Nankinensis*	2	hhA	pur.	1½	5	Ornamental leaved, for rib- bon gardening and beds.
3533	sweet scented*	2	--	--	--	5	
3537	lacinatus*	2	--	--	--	5	
3540	Persicaria, Red	3	hP	red	--	5	Showy for back grounds.
3542	—White	3	--	white	--	5	
3544	Petalostemon multiflorum	2 3	--	--	2	25	For bedding, fine colors and very fine flowers.
3547	violaceum	2 3	--	violet	--	25	
3550	Petunia nyctaginiflora	2 3	thhP	--	--	5	
3553	phœnicea	2 3	--	pur.	--	5	
3555	Dark Purple	2 3	--	--	--	10	
3557	Countess of Ellesmere	2 3	--	pr. & w	1½	10	
3560	—Kermisina	2 3	--	crim.	--	10	
3563	—plena, <i>Finest Double</i>	2 3	--	mixed	--	50	
3566	in vars. <i>Finest Single</i>	2 3	--	--	--	25	
3568	in vars. <i>Mixed</i>	2 3	--	--	--	5	
3570	—New Double Fringed	2 3	--	--	--	75	
3573	Phlox Drummondii alba	2 3	hA	white	1	10	One of our best Annuals— Flowering all the Sum- mer; for richness of col- oring they cannot be sur- passed; for ribbon gar- dening and beds they are invaluable.
3575	—atropurpurea	2 3	--	d. p.	--	10	
3578	—striata	2 3	--	stri.	--	10	
3580	—Black Warrior	2 3	--	d. r.	--	10	
3583	—Centennial	2 3	--	p. & w.	--	25	
3585	—Empress Eugenie	2 3	--	var.	--	10	
3587	—Genl. Grant	2 3	--	flesh	--	10	
3590	—Isabellina	2 3	--	yel.	--	10	
3593	—Leopoldi	2 3	--	w. cr.	--	10	
3595	—marmorata	2 3	--	mar.	--	10	
3598	—rosea	2 3	--	rose	--	10	Saved from fine varieties.
3600	—Napoleon III.	2 3	--	crim.	--	10	
3603	—oculata alba	2 3	--	w. & l.	--	10	
3605	—Radowitzi	2 3	--	stri.	--	10	
3608	—variabilis	2 3	--	--	--	10	
3610	—Victoria Regina	2 3	--	p. & w.	--	10	
3613	—rosea	2 3	--	rose	--	10	
3616	—coccinea	2 3	--	scar.	--	10	
3619	—Dw'f blood red	2 3	--	d. red	--	10	
3622	—Princess Royal	2 3	--	var.	--	10	
3625	—Thorburni	2 3	--	stri.	--	10	
3627	—mixed	2 3	--	mixed	--	5	
3630	—grandiflora lilacina	2 3	--	lilac	--	10	
3633	—oculata alba	2 3	--	c. & w.	--	10	
3637	—splendens	2 3	--	sc. & w.	--	10	
3640	—mixed, large	2 3	--	mixed	--	10	
3644	—hybrida superba	2 3	hP	--	3	10	

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						CTS.	
3647	Picotee. <i>White Ground</i>	2 3	hhP	w. & sp.	2	50	From show varieties—very rich and beautifnl.
3649	<i>Yellow</i> "	2 3	..	y. & sp.	..	50	
3653	<i>Slate colored</i>	2 3	..	slate	..	50	
3657	<i>Mixed</i>	2 3	..	..	..	25
3660	— <i>Extra fine</i>	2 3	..	..	..	50
3663	Pinks, <i>Chinese, Double</i>	2 3	thB	mixed	1	5	No garden can be without some of the varieties of the Dianthus family; col- or, neatness, and fra- grance cannot be sur- passed—all are desirable.
3666	— <i>White</i>	2 3	..	white	..	10	
3668	— <i>Striped</i>	2 3	..	stri.	1	10	
3670	— <i>Hedderwig's</i>	2 3	..	mixed	1	10	
3672	— <i>Diadem fl'd</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10
3675	— <i>Imperial</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5
3680	— <i>Cut-leaved</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10
3683	— <i>Brd. leaved</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10
3685	— <i>Mule</i>	2 3	..	..	..	10
3687	— <i>Dwarf</i>	2 3	..	..	1	10
3690	— Dwarf White	2 3	..	white	..	10	
3693	— <i>Blood Red</i>	2 3	..	red	..	10	
3695	— <i>Dianthus dentosus</i>	2 3	thP	var.	..	10	
3697	— <i>Gardnieranus</i>	2 3	..	mixed	1	10	
3700	— <i>(clove) Hybridus</i>	2 3	..	d. ro.	1	10	
3703	— <i>Dianthus plumarius</i>	1 2	..	r. & w.	..	5	
3705	— plena	1 2	..	..	..	10
3707	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	..	white	..	10	
3710	— <i>superbus</i>	2 3	..	lilac	..	5	
3714	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	1 2	gS	w. & y.	3	25	Well known greenhouse shrub.
3716	<i>Platystemon Californicum</i>	2 3	hA	yel.	1	5	California Poppy.
3719	<i>Podolepis auriculata</i>	2 3	hhA	10	Curious and pretty.
3722	<i>chrysantha</i>	2 3	..	..	1	5
3725	<i>gracilis</i>	2 3	..	red	..	5	
3727	<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	1	hP	white	1	10	
Polemonium							See <i>Jacob's Ladder</i> .
3730	<i>Polyanthus</i>	1 3	thP	mixed	1	10	Fine varieties.
3733	Finest	1	25	From named varieties.
3735	<i>Poppy, perennial (bracteatum)</i>	1	..	red	2	5	Very showy, free flower- ing, for beds or borders, with a background of green, they are beauti- ful.
3737	<i>Prettiest</i>	1	hA	scar.	1	5	
3740	<i>Eastern (orientalis)</i>	1	thP	r. & w.	..	5	
3742	<i>Scarlet</i>	1	hA	mixed	..	5	
3745	<i>Pæony-flowered</i>	1	..	..	..	5
3747	<i>Carnation</i>	1	hP	red	2	5	
3750	<i>Double White</i>	1	hA	white	1 1/2	5	
3753	<i>Dwarf Red</i>	1	..	red	..	5	
3757	<i>Ranunculus flowered</i>	1	..	mixed	..	5	
3760	umbrosum	1	..	c. & sp't.	..	25	
3763	<i>Striped</i>	1	..	stri.	..	5	
3765	<i>Mixed</i>	1	..	mixed	..	5	
3767	Portulaca splendens	2 3	1A	pur.	1	5	For Gen. Obs. see next page.
3770	<i>Thellusonii</i>	2 3	..	scar.	..	5	
3772	— <i>albiflora</i>	2 3	..	white	..	5	
3774	— <i>aurantiaca</i>	2 3	..	orange	..	5	
3776	— <i>aurea striata</i>	2 3	..	y. stri.	..	5	
3778	— <i>caryophylloides</i>	2 3	..	stri.	..	5	

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3780 <i>Portulaca</i> — Thellusoni Isabel ^(lila)	2 3	tA	yel.	1	10	These cannot be rivalled for the brilliancy of their colors, and are one of the best for bedding; the double varieties are especially beautiful, like miniature roses; oculata with red stalks, very showy.
3782 — Light Straw	2 3	—	—	—	10	
3785 — Light Rose	2 3	—	l. rose	—	10	
3787 — New Large flowered	2 3	—	flesh	—	10	
3790 — —buff	2 3	—	buff	—	10	
3792 — alba oculata (<i>red stalk</i>)	3 3	—	w. & p.	—	10	
3795 — —sulphurea	2 3	—	yel.	—	10	
3797 — Thorburni	2 3	—	—	—	5	
3800 — rosea	2 3	—	rose	—	5	
3805 — white and red stripe	2 3	—	strip.	—	5	
3807 — mixed	2 3	—	mixed	—	5	
3810 Double Rose	2 3	—	rose	—	25	
3812 Scarlet	2 3	—	scar.	—	25	
3815 Sulphur	2 3	—	sul.	—	25	
3817 Carnation Striped	2 3	—	car. st.	—	25	Showy and hardy border plants.
3820 White	2 3	—	white	—	25	
3823 Yellow	2 3	—	yel.	—	25	
3825 Orange	2 3	—	or.	—	25	
3827 Purple	2 3	—	pur.	—	25	
3830 mixed	2 3	—	mixed	—	10	
3833 <i>Potentilla</i> atrosanguinea	1 3	thP	pur.	1½	5	
3835 aurea	1 2	—	yel.	1	5	
3837 mixed	1 3	—	mixed	1½	5	
3840 <i>Primula</i> cortusoides	2	hP	red	1	10	The Chinese Primroses are fine for Winter and Spring blooming. Free flowering, and especially valuable for cut flowers— they are saved from the finest colors and size of flowers. The P. Ja- ponica is called the Queen of Primroses.
3843 Japonica	2	—	rose	1	25	
3847 <i>Sinensis</i> (<i>prænitens</i>)	3	gP	pur.	½	10	
3850 — alba	3	—	white	—	10	
3853 — in vars.	3	—	mixed	—	10	
3856 — flumbriata	3	—	rose	—	25	
3858 — —alba	3	—	white	—	25	
3860 — capreus	3	—	cop.	—	25	
3864 — erecta superba	3	—	mixed	—	50	
3866 — filicifolia	3	—	—	—	50	
3868 — kermesina	3	—	crim.	—	25	
3870 — —lilacina marmorata	3	—	—	—	—	
3873 — —macrocarpa alba	3	—	l. & w.	—	25	
3875 — —rosea	3	—	white	—	50	
3877 — —oculata lutea	3	—	rose	—	50	
3880 — —pun. elegantissima	3	—	w. & y.	—	50	The <i>Enotheras</i> are fine free flowering plants; best for back grounds or shrub- bery borders; the dwarf varieties for rock work or beds.
3883 — —splendens	3	—	l. c. r.	—	75	
3885 — —striata	3	—	crim.	—	25	
3887 — —mixed	3	—	stri.	—	50	
3890 — —plena rubra	3	—	mixed	—	25	
3893 — —alba	3	—	red	—	75	
3895 — —plena in vars.	3	—	white	—	75	
3898 <i>Primrose, Evening</i> (<i>Enothera</i>)	2 3	hB	mixed	—	75	
3900 biennis	2 3	—	yel.	4	5	
3903 <i>Bistorta</i>	2 3	—	—	2	5	
3905 <i>Drummond's</i>	1 3	ttP	—	1	5	
3907 <i>Large-flowered</i>	2 3	hP	—	3	5	
3910 <i>Lamarcks</i>	2 3	thP	—	1½	5	
3913 <i>Large-fruited</i>	2 3	ttP	—	2	5	
3915 Missouri	2 3	hP	—	1½	25	
3918 <i>Purple evening</i>	1 3	—	pur.	1	5	
3920 <i>Rose</i>	1 3	—	rose	—	5	
3922 <i>taraxicifolia</i>	2 3	—	—	—	10	
3925 <i>alba or acualias</i>	2 3	—	white	—	5	

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3927 <i>Primrose tetraptera</i> White	2 3	hA	white	--	5	} For Gen. Obs. see preceding page.
3930 <i>Mixed Annual</i>	2 3	--	mixed	dif.	5	
3933 <i>Pyrethrum parthenifolium</i> aureum	2 3	hP	yel.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	} Golden Feather. For edgings.
3935 —Golden Gem	2 3	--	--	--	10	
3937 Tchihatchewii	1 3	--	white	--	10	
3939 <i>Reseda crystallina</i>	2 3	hA	--	1	10	New variety Mignonette.
3952 <i>alba</i>	2 3	--	--	--	5	
3954 <i>Rhexia Virginica</i>	2 3	hP	pur.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10	
3956 <i>Rhododendron arboreum</i>	1	hhT	scar.	20	25	} Evergreen Shrubs of great beauty.
3960 Californicum	2	--	rose	5	25	
3963 <i>ponticum</i> mixed	2	hS	mixed	6	10	
3965 <i>hybridum</i>	2 3	--	--	--	25	
3968 <i>Ricinus Africanus</i> <i>hybridus</i>	2	hhA	rose	10	5	} The Castor beans are free growing tender Annuals; very ornamental—quite tropical in appearance.
3970 <i>Borboniensis</i> <i>arboreus</i>	2	--	violet	15	5	
3973 —Duchess of Edinburgh	2	--	--	8	10	
3975 Gibsonii	2	--	--	5	5	
3977 <i>elegantissima</i>	2	--	--	8	5	
3979 <i>macrocarpus</i>	2	--	rose	10	5	
3981 <i>macrophyllus</i> <i>atropurpureus</i>	2	--	d. pur.	--	5	
3985 <i>pulcherrimus</i>	2	--	rose	6	5	
3988 <i>sanguineus</i>	2	--	--	--	5	
3990 <i>Rivina humilis</i>	2 3	gP	white	2	10	} With scarlet berries.
3993 portulacoides	2 3	--	--	--	25	
3995 <i>Rocket, Sweet</i>	2 3	thP	w. & p.	--	5	} Free blooming ; sweet scented.
3997 <i>Violet, White</i>	2 3	--	w. & v.	--	5	
4000 <i>White</i>	2 3	--	white	--	5	
4003 <i>Romneya Coulteri</i>	2 3	hhP	--	--	25	} Large showy Poppy-like flowers.
4007 <i>Rosa Californica</i> var. ultra- montana	2	hP	w. & v.	8	25	
4010 <i>canina</i> , (<i>Dog Rose</i>)	2	--	red	6	5	} Choice and very desirable.
4013 <i>hybrida-perfecta</i>	2	--	mixed	4	10	
4016 rugosa alba	2 3	--	white	--	25	
4018 — — purpurea	2 3	--	pur.	--	25	
4020 setigera	2 3	--	p. & w.	20	25	
4025 <i>Rose</i> <i>Campion</i>	2	thP	rose	1	5	} Free blooming —pretty.
4027 <i>White</i>	2	--	white	--	5	
4030 <i>Rose of Heaven</i> (<i>Viscaria</i>)	2 3	hA	rose	--	5	} Profuse flowering ; fine for beds.
4033 <i>White</i>	2 3	--	white	--	5	
4036 <i>elegans picta</i>	2 3	--	sc. & w.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5	
4040 <i>dark-eyed</i>	2 3	--	r. & p.	$\frac{1}{4}$	5	
4043 <i>oculata cœrulea</i>	2 3	--	blue	2	10	
4047 <i>scarlet</i>	2 3	--	scar.	--	5	
4050 <i>Rudbeckia amplexicaulis</i>	2	--	yel.	3	5	Showy.
4053 <i>Sabbatia campestris</i>	1 2	hB	pink	1	25	Free flowering.

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						cts.	
4056	<i>Salpiglossis azurea</i>	2 3	hhA	blue	1	10	Beautiful, with large flow- ers, mottled and veined, fine colors for bedding.
4060	<i>coccinea</i>	2 3	--	scar.	--	10	
4063	<i>sulphurea</i>	2 3	--	l. y.	--	10	
4066	in vars.	2 3	--	mixed	--	5	
4070	<i>Salvia argentea</i>	1	thP	white	3	5	No plants can be finer than these. Sage plants are well known for their brilliant colors; fine for bedding.
4073	<i>coccinea</i>	2 3	gP	scar.	2	5	
4075	<i>Horminum</i>	1 2	hA	pur.	--	5	
4078	— <i>rubra</i>	1 2	--	red	--	5	
4080	<i>patens</i>	2	thP	blue	3	25	
4084	<i>Pitcheri</i>	3	hP	--	5	25	
4087	<i>Römeriana</i>	2	--	crim.	1	10	
4090	<i>splendens</i>	2	thhP	scar.	3	25	
4093	— <i>alba</i>	2	--	white	--	25	
4097	<i>Sanvitalia procumbens flore pleno</i>	2 3	hA	yel.	½	5	Pretty.
4100	<i>Saponaria calabrica</i>	2 3	--	red	1	5	Pretty and dwarf bedding plants.
4103	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	--	white	--	5	
4106	— <i>marginata</i>	2 3	--	marg.	--	5	
4110	<i>ocymoides</i>	1 2	hP	red	½	5	
4113	<i>Saxifraga Aizoon</i>	2	--	white	1	25	The Mourning Bride is a showy border plant.
4115	<i>Huettiana (new)</i>	2	hA	--	½	25	
4117	<i>Scabiosa candidissima</i>	2 3	--	--	2½	5	
4120	mixed	2 3	--	mixed.	--	5	
4122	dwarf double	2 3	--	--	1½	5	Elegant Annuals, large flowers and fine for bed- ding; free bloomers.
4125	<i>Schizanthus Grahamii</i>	2 3	hA	s. & o.	2	5	
4127	<i>pinnatus</i>	2 3	--	p. v.	1½	5	
4130	<i>porrigens papilinaceous</i>	2 3	--	bk eyd	--	5	
4133	<i>restusus</i>	2 3	--	r. & o.	2	5	
4136	— <i>alba</i>	2 3	--	white	--	5	
4140	in vars.	2 3	--	mixed	diff.	5	
4143	<i>Schizopetalon Walkeri</i>	1 2	tA	--	4	10	Curious-fringed flowers.
4146	<i>Scyphanthus elegans</i>	2 3	--	yel.	2	10	Curious and showy.
4150	<i>Sedum cœruleum</i>	2	hA	blue	½	10	
4153	<i>Maximowiczii</i>	2	hP	yel.	1	10	
<i>Senecio elegans</i>							See <i>Jacobæ</i> .
4155	<i>Sensitive plant</i>	2 3	tA	pink	--	5	Pretty and curious.
4158	<i>Sesbania macrocarpa</i>	3	hA	yel.	4	25	Bright colors, free flower- ing Annuals; showy— suitable for rock work.
4160	<i>Silene Armeria</i>	1 2	--	r. & w.	1	5	
4163	<i>ruberrima</i>	1 2	--	rose	--	5	
4165	<i>Schafta</i>	1 2	hP	w. & r.	--	5	
4167	<i>Eastern</i>	1 2	--	rose	2	5	
4170	<i>Sisyrinchium grandiflorum</i>	1	--	pur.	½	25	Very desirable.
4175	<i>Smilax (Myrsiphyllum) asparagoides</i>	2 3	gV	white	6	25	For table decoration, fine for florists.

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4177 <i>Smilax Walteri</i>	2 3	hP	green	4	10	Berries showy, coral red.
4180 Snapdragon, carmine and white	2	thP	mixed	1½	10	} Antirrhinum is one of the finest border Perennials; free flowering.
4183 <i>Crimson and white</i>	2	--	--	--	10	
4185 <i>Striped</i>	2	--	stri.	--	5	
4188 <i>Scarlet and White</i>	2	--	s. & w.	--	5	
4190 <i>Scarlet</i>	2	--	scar.	--	5	
4192 <i>White</i>	2	--	white	--	5	
4195 <i>—mixed</i>	2	--	mixed	--	5	
4197 new dwarf	2	--	--	½	10	
4200 <i>Sphenogyne speciosa</i>	3	hA	yel.	1	5	Pretty.
4202 <i>Spiræa ariaefolia</i>	2	hS	white	3	10	} Beautiful Shrubs.
4204 Douglasii	1	--	rose	--	10	
4207 <i>Spraguea umbellata</i>	2 3	hhA	--	½	25	Very pretty.
4209 <i>Statice Bonduelli</i>	2	gP	yel.	1½	5	} Beautiful for Winter bou- quets.
4212 <i>coccinea</i>	2	--	scar.	--	5	
4214 incana hybrida	2	hP	mixed	--	10	
4216 sinuata candidissima	2 3	gP	white	1	10	
4218 <i>Stenactis speciosa</i>	2 3	hP	pur.	2	5	
4220 <i>Stenosiphon virgatus</i>	2 3	--	white	4	25	
4222 <i>Stevia purpurea</i>	2 3	tP	pur.	3	10	} Fine for bouquets.
4225 <i>serrata</i>	2	--	flesh	1½	10	
4228 <i>Stillingia sylvatica</i>	2 3	hP	yel.	3	25	Queen's delight.
Stocks (German Ten Weeks)						
4230 <i>Dwarf German Chestnut</i>	1 2	hhA	brown	1	10	} These are saved from the finest double varieties, but seldom produce such fine flowers as the Ger- man varieties, which are put up in assortments.
4232 <i>—crimson</i>	1 2	--	crim.	--	10	
4234 <i>—light blue</i>	1 2	--	blue	--	10	
4236 <i>—lilac</i>	1 2	--	lilac	--	10	
4238 <i>—rose (early)</i>	1 2	--	rose	--	10	
4240 <i>—white</i>	1 2	--	white	--	10	
4242 <i>German Double</i>	1 2	--	mixed	--	10	
4244 <i>—Dwarf</i>	1 2	--	--	--	10	
4246 <i>Large Flowered</i>	1 2	--	--	--	10	
4248 <i>English Mixed</i>	1 2	--	--	1½	5	
4250 <i>Intermediate White</i>	1 2	hhB	white	2	10	
4252 <i>—Crimson</i>	1 2	--	crim.	--	10	
4254 <i>—Mixed</i>	1 2	--	mixed	--	10	
4256 <i>Wall flower leaved</i>	1 2	--	white	--	10	
4258 <i>—mixed</i>	1 2	--	mixed	--	10	
4260 <i>Winter Crimson</i>	1 2	--	crim.	--	25	
4262 <i>—Blood Red</i>	1 2	--	red	--	25	
4265 <i>—Dwarf Crimson Bouquet</i>	1 2	--	crim.	1	25	
4267 <i>—White</i>	1 2	--	white	--	25	
4270 <i>—finest Mixed</i>	1 2	--	mixed	--	10	
4272 <i>Emperor</i>	1 2	hhP	--	1½	10	
4274 <i>Sultan, Sweet, Purple</i>	2 3	hA	purple	--	5	} Pretty border Annuals.
4277 <i>White</i>	2 3	--	white	--	5	
4280 <i>Yellow</i>	2 3	--	yellow	--	5	

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						CTS.	
4282	<i>Sun Flower, Silvery-leaved</i>	3	hA	yellow	4	5	} Showy for back grounds.
4284	<i>Californian</i>	2 3	--	d. y.	6	5	
4286	<i>Teran-double</i>	3	hP	yellow	4	5	
4288	<i>Giant-double</i>	3	hA	--	5	5	
4290	<i>Dwarf-double</i>	2 3	--	--	3	5	
4292	<i>Green centered</i>	3	--	y. & gn.	--	5	
4294	Globe flowered	3	--	yellow	--	5	
4296	<i>Sutherlandia frutescens</i>	2 3	gP	scarlet	--	5	} Showy.
4298	Sweet William, Mixed	2 3	hP	mixed	1½	5	} A bed of these can hardly be surpassed in color and habit.
4300	<i>Auricula flowered</i>	2 3	--	--	--	5	
4302	Tacsonia Van Volxemii	2 3	gP	scarlet	6	25	} Beautiful vine.
4305	<i>Tagetes lucida</i>	2	tP	yellow	1	5	} Pretty free flowering. See also <i>Marigold</i> .
4307	<i>signata pumila</i>	2 3	hA	--	--	5	
4310	<i>Tassel Flower, Scarlet</i>	2	--	scarlet	--	5	} Cacalias are pretty Annuals.
4312	<i>Orange</i>	2	--	orange	--	5	
4314	Thermopsis montana	2	hP	yellow	2	25	} A fine, showy perennial.
4316	<i>Trachelium cœruleum</i>	2	thP	blue	1½	5	} Pretty.
4318	<i>Trifolium odoratum</i>	1	hP	white	--	5	} Sweet Clover.
4320	<i>Tritoma uvaria grandiflora</i>	3	tP	red	--	10	} Very showy.
4322	<i>Tunica saxifraga</i>	2	hP	white	1	5	} Pretty for rock work.
4324	<i>Valeriana alba</i>	1 2	thB	--	3	5	} Fine border plants, sweet scented.
4326	<i>rubra</i>	1 2	--	red	--	5	
4328	Venidium calendulaceum	2 3	hhA	orange	1	5	} Pretty.
4330	<i>Venus' Looking-glass</i>	1 2	hA	blue	½	5	} Pretty ; good edging plants.
4333	<i>White</i>	1 2	--	white	--	5	
4336	<i>Verbena in vars.</i>	2 3	hhP	mixed	trai.	5	} Saved from fine named va- rieties.
4338	hybrida, finest mixed	2 3	--	--	--	10	
4340	— Scarlet Defiance	2 3	--	scarlet	--	10	
4342	— alba	2 3	--	white	--	10	
4344	auriculæflora	2 3	--	mixed	trai.	10	
4346	Italica striata	2 3	--	stri.	--	10	
4348	cœrulea	2 3	--	d. b.	--	10	
4350	Vernonia Lindheimeri	2 3	hP	purple	3	25	} Very showy. } Pretty border plant.
4353	<i>mixed</i>	2	hA	mixed	½	10	
4355	Vicia Gerardi	2	hP	violet	2	10	} Beautiful.
4357	<i>Vinca alba (pure white)</i>	2 3	tP	white	1	10	} Fine for conservatory and parlor windows.
4360	<i>— oculata rosea</i>	2 3	--	d. eye	--	10	
4362	<i>rosea</i>	2 3	--	rose	--	10	
4365	<i>Violets, Sweet-scented</i>	1 2	--	blue	½	10	} For Gen. Obs. see next page.
4367	The Czar	1 2	--	--	--	25	

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						CTS.	
4369	<i>Violets, White</i>	1 2	tP	white	1	10	} Very fragrant early bloom- ers.
4371	<i>Yellow</i>	2 3	--	yellow	--	25	
4373	<i>Viola cornuta, Purple Queen</i>	1 2	--	purple	--	10	} Fine early flowering.
4375	— <i>alba</i>	1 2	--	white	--	10	
4377	<i>Virginian Stock</i>	1 2	hA	red	--	5	} Early flowering.
4380	<i>White</i>	1 2	--	white	--	5	
Viscaria							See <i>Rose of Heaven</i> .
4382	<i>Wall Flower</i>	1 3	tP	brown	1½	5	} Favorite sweet-scented flow- ers.
4384	<i>Mixed</i>	1 3	--	mixed	--	5	
4386	<i>German Double</i>	1 3	--	--	--	10	
4388	<i>Whitlavia grandiflora</i>	1 3	hA	pur	--	5	} Pretty bell-shaped flowers.
4390	— <i>alba</i>	1 3	--	white	--	5	
4392	<i>gloxinoides</i>	1 3	--	b. & w.	--	5	
4394	<i>Wigandia Vigieri</i>	2 3	†P	red	4	10	Very pretty.
4396	<i>Yucca aloefolia</i>	3	hP	white	8	10	} Very showy, attractive plants for the sub-tropi- cal garden, with numer- ous large white flowers.
4398	— <i>fol. variegatis</i>	3	--	--	--	25	
4400	<i>filamentosa</i>	3	--	--	4	5	
4402	<i>gloriosa</i>	3	--	--	--	25	
4405	<i>Whipplei New</i>	2 3	--	--	2	25	
4408	<i>Zinnia violacea plena</i>	2 3	hA	violet	--	5	} Fine bedding plants, bloom- ing abundantly.
4410	<i>elegans alba plena</i>	2 3	--	white	--	5	
4412	<i>coccinea plena</i>	2 3	--	scarlet	--	5	
4414	<i>lutea plena</i>	2 3	--	yellow	--	5	
4416	<i>purpurea plena</i>	2 3	--	purple	1½	5	
4418	<i>salmon rose</i>	2 3	--	salmon	--	5	
4420	<i>plena in vars.</i>	2 3	--	mixed	2	5	
4422	<i>Darwinii Mixed</i>	2 3	--	--	--	10	

Running Vines.

4424	<i>Adlumia cirrhosa</i>	2	hB	pink	15	10	Beautiful climber.
4427	<i>Aristolochia Siphon</i>	2	hP	yel. br.	--	25	} Fine for screens.
4430	<i>Bignonia radicans</i>	2	--	scarlet	20	5	
4432	<i>Calampelis scabra</i>	3	†hP	orange	6	10	Fine for trellis.
4434	<i>Canary Bird Flower</i>	2 3	hbA	yellow	10	10	
4436	<i>Cardiospermum Halicacabum</i>	2 3	--	w. & gr.	--	5	The Balloon Vine.
4440	<i>Clematis crispa</i>	2 3	hP	purple	5	10	} Very fine ornamental plants for a piazza, or for mak- ing a screen. Should have some support where they are planted out.
4443	<i>Douglasii</i>	2 3	--	--	1	25	
4445	<i>graveolens</i>	2 3	--	yellow	10	10	
4448	<i>ligusticifolia</i>	2 3	--	white	--	25	
4450	<i>Pitcheri</i>	2 3	--	purple	--	10	
4452	<i>verticillaris</i>	2 3	--	--	5	10	

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4454 <i>Clematis Virginiana</i>		2 3	hP	white	15	5	} <i>For Gen. Obs. see preceding page.</i>
4456 <i>Flammula</i>		1 2	---	---	---	5	
4458 azurea grandiflora		2 3	---	blue	4	10	
4460 Sophia		1 2	---	white	---	10	
4462 <i>Clitoria gesnatea</i>		1 3	gP	blue	---	10	} Greenhouse and conservatory climbers — very beautiful.
4464 <i>Ternatea</i>		1 2	---	---	---	10	
4466 <i>—alba</i>		1 2	---	white	---	10	
4468 Cobæa scandens		2 3	†tP	purple	20	10	} Rapid growing.
4470 <i>—alba</i>		2 3	---	white	---	25	
4472 <i>—fol. variegata</i>		2 3	---	purple	---	25	
4474 <i>Convolvulus aureus superbus</i>		2 3	hhA	gold	5	10	} Very pretty, fine for baskets, except the Morning Glory, which is good for screens.
4477 <i>major (Morning Glory)</i>		2 3	hA	mixed	10	5	
4480 Mauritanicus		2 3	hP	blue	tra.	10	
<i>Cypress Vine.</i>							See <i>Ipomœa Quamoclit</i> .
4482 <i>Dolichos Lablab</i>		2 3	gP	purple	10	5	} Hyacinth Beans are free-growing and flowering—good for screens.
4484 <i>—alba</i>		2 3	---	white	---	5	
4486 <i>in vars.</i>		2 3	---	mixed	---	5	
4490 <i>Hedysarum coronarium</i>		3	†hB	red	3	5	} French (Bush) Honey-suckle.
4492 <i>—album</i>		3	---	white	---	5	
4494 <i>Ipomœa atropurpurea</i>		2 3	hA	d. p.	10	5	} These are very beautiful free blooming plants; fine for greenhouse and out-door decoration. All deserve cultivation; <i>hederacea grandiflora marmoratus</i> has striped leaves.
4496 <i>Burridgii</i>		2 3	---	crim.	---	5	
4498 coccinea		2 3	---	scarlet	---	5	
4500 <i>—lutea</i>		2 3	---	yellow	---	5	
4502 <i>hybrid Nebraskiensis</i>		2 3	---	var.	---	5	
4504 <i>tricolor</i>		2 3	---	tri.	6	5	
4506 Ferrandiana		2 3	hhA	blue	10	5	
4508 hederacea grandiflora		2 3	---	---	---	5	
4510 <i>—marmoratus</i>		2 3	---	mar.	---	5	
4512 <i>—Nil</i>		2 3	---	purple	---	5	
4514 <i>limbata</i>		2 3	---	v. & w.	4	5	
4516 Mexicana alba		2 3	---	white	---	10	
4518 Wildenovii		1 3	gP	purple	10	10	
4520 <i>Bona Nox</i>		2 3	tA	white	---	5	
4522 <i>—ficifolia</i>		3	gP	purple	6	10	
4524 Leari		2 3	---	b. v.	10	25	
4526 rubra cœrulea		2 3	---	b. & r.	8	10	
4528 <i>—alba</i>		2 3	---	white	---	10	
4530 lacunosa		2 3	hA	---	tra.	25	
4532 leptophylla		2 3	hP	purple	4	10	
4535 Quamoclit		2 3	tA	scarlet	25	5	} The well-known Cypress Vine.
4537 <i>—alba</i>		2 3	---	white	---	5	
4540 <i>—rosea</i>		2 3	---	rose	---	5	} These are the finest profuse bloomers for the greenhouse or conservatory.
4542 <i>in vars.</i>		2 3	---	mixed	---	5	
4545 Kennedya Comptoniana		1 2	gP	blue	12	25	
4548 <i>coccinea</i>		1 2	---	scarlet	---	25	
4550 ovata		2 3	---	pur.	---	25	} <i>For Gen. Obs. see next page.</i>
4552 Lindleyana		1 2	---	---	3	25	
4554 Marryattæ		1 3	---	scarlet	4	25	
4556 <i>Peas, Sweet, Fairy Queen</i>		1 3	hA	fl. & wh.	---	5	} <i>For Gen. Obs. see next page.</i>
4558 <i>Painted Lady</i>		1 3	---	ro. & w.	5	5	

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4560	<i>Peas, Sweet, Violet Queen</i>	1 3	hA	violet	5	50	Nothing can be finer than a hedge of Sweet Peas. The varieties of color, and the sweet-scented flowers, make them desirable to every garden—to bloom early should be sown in the Autumn.
4562	<i>White</i>	1 3	--	white	--	5	
4564	<i>Light Blue</i>	1 3	--	l. b.	--	5	
4566	<i>Scarlet</i>	1 3	--	scarlet	--	5	
4568	<i>Blush</i>	1 3	--	blush	--	5	
4570	<i>Variegated</i>	1 3	--	var.	--	5	
4572	<i>Tricolor</i>	1 3	--	tri.	--	5	
4574	<i>Purple</i>	1 3	--	purple	--	5	
4576	<i>Striped</i>	1 3	--	stri.	--	5	
4578	<i>Invincible Scarlet</i>	1 3	--	scarlet	--	5	
4580	<i>Mixed</i>	1 3	--	mixed	--	5	Beautiful and showy conservatory plants, with trumpet shaped flowers.
4582	<i>Everlasting</i>	2	hP	crim.	8	5	
4584	<i>—White</i>	2	--	white	--	10	
4586	<i>Lophospermum scandens</i>	2 3	--	d. & ro.	--	10	
4588	<i>Maurandia antirrhinifolia</i>	1 2	--	pur.	10	10	
4590	Barclayana	1 2	†gP	--	--	10	
4592	—alba	1 2	--	bl. & w.	--	10	
4594	Emeryana rosea	1 2	--	rose	--	10	
4596	<i>semperflorens</i>	1 2	--	pur.	--	10	
4598	<i>pur. grandiflora</i>	1 2	--	--	--	10	
4600	<i>in vars.</i>	1 2	--	mixed	--	10	Abundant bloomers, are very desirable—should be in every collection.
4602	<i>Nasturtium, Blood colored</i>	2 3	tA	d. r.	5	5	
4604	<i>Yellow</i>	2 3	--	orange	--	5	
4606	azure rose	2 3	--	bl. & ro.	--	5	
4608	<i>Schulzii</i>	2 3	--	red	--	5	
4610	<i>Scheurman's</i>	2 3	--	spot.	--	5	
4612	<i>Passiflora cœrulea</i>	2 3	hhP	blue	10	10	Very pretty.
4614	<i>gracilis</i>	2 3	--	--	--	10	
4616	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	2 3	†hhP	bff & d	5	5	Very ornamental and abundant bloomers.
4618	<i>—alba</i>	2 3	--	white	--	5	
4620	<i>—aurantiaca</i>	2 3	--	orange	--	5	
4622	<i>—Bakeri</i>	2 3	--	white	--	5	
4624	<i>—Freyeri</i>	2 3	--	dark	--	5	
4626	<i>—sulphurea</i>	2 3	--	sul.	--	5	
4628	<i>—intus alba</i>	2 3	--	white	--	5	
4630	<i>—in vars.</i>	2 3	--	mixed	--	5	
4632	<i>Tropæolum canariense</i>	2 3	hhA	yel.	6	10	These are very beautiful and flower abundantly; fine for either the conservatory or out-door decorations.
4634	Lobbianum	2 3	hhP	mixed	--	5	
4636	—Brilliant	2 3	--	d. s.	--	5	
4638	—Glory	2 3	--	scar.	--	5	
4640	—Fire Fly	2 3	--	--	--	5	
4642	—Napoleon Third.	2 3	--	stri.	--	5	
4644	—Queen Victoria	2 3	--	scar.	--	5	
4646	—Lucifer	2 3	--	--	--	10	
4648	—Spitfire	2 3	--	--	--	10	
4650	—Crystal Palace	2 3	--	--	--	5	
4652	<i>Moritzianum</i>	2 3	--	o. & y.	--	10	
4654	<i>pentaphyllum</i>	2 3	†gP	--	4	10	
4656	<i>tricolorum</i>	2 3	--	o. & p.	--	25	

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4658 <i>Wistaria frutescens</i>	1 2	hP	pur.	15	CTS. 10	
4660 <i>Sinensis</i>	1 2	--	lilac	20	10	
4662 <i>magnifica</i>	1 2	--	--	--	10	

Ornamental Gourds and Fruit-bearing Plants.

4664 <i>Abobra viridiflora</i>	2 3	tA	green	6	5	Pretty scarlet fruit.
4666 <i>Benincasia cerifera</i>	2 3	--	yel.	--	10	Black wax-like gourd.
4668 <i>Bryonopsis laciniosa erythrocarpa</i>	2	--	red	5	10	Very ornamental.
4670 <i>Coccinia Indica</i>	2 3	--	--	6	10	Pretty.
4672 <i>Cucumis erinaceus</i>	2 3	hhA	yel	8	5	Extremely rapid growth and curious.
4674 <i>flexuosus</i> (Snake Cucumber)	2 3	--	--	10	5	
4676 <i>grossulariaefolius</i>	2	--	--	6	5	
4678 <i>odoratissimus</i>	2	--	--	--	5	
4680 <i>perennis</i>	2 3	--	--	15	10	
4682 <i>Cucurbita aurantia</i> (Mock Orange)	2	tA	--	--	5	Fine for screens, being very rapid growing with curious fruits; the lagenaria var., being the dipper gourd; the aurantia Mock Orange.
4684 <i>Swan's Egg Gourd</i>	2	tA	--	--	5	
4686 <i>—vittata</i> (green bottom)	2	--	--	--	5	
4688 <i>Hercules Club</i>	2	--	--	--	5	
4690 <i>lagenaria</i> (bottle gourd)	2	--	--	--	5	
4692 <i>moschata argyrophylla</i>	2	--	--	12	5	
4694 <i>Melopepo miniature</i>	2	--	--	10	5	
4696 <i>—striata</i>	2	--	--	--	5	
4698 <i>Cyclanthera explodens</i>	2	hhA	--	8	10	Curious.
4700 <i>Epopepon vitifolius</i>	3	hhP	white	10	35	Ornamental.
4702 <i>aurantiacus</i>	3	--	orange	--	25	
4704 <i>Lagenaria siphon</i>	3	--	yel.	--	10	
4706 <i>Martynia proboscidea</i>	3	hhA	l. b.	2	5	Curious, fine for pickles.
4708 <i>Momordica balsamina</i>	2 3	--	yel.	10	5	Well known Balsam Pear and Apple.
4710 <i>Charantia</i>	2 3	--	--	--	5	
4712 <i>Elaterium</i>	2 3	--	--	--	5	
4714 <i>Mukia scabrella</i>	3	--	--	--	10	
4716 <i>Nicandra physaloides</i>	2 3	hA	blue	2	10	
4718 <i>Phaseolus multiflorus</i>	2 3	tA	scar.	15	5	Scarlet runner.
4720 <i>Scotanthus tubiflorus</i>	3	tP	white	--	25	
4722 <i>Solanum ovigerum</i> , <i>Egg Plant</i>	3	tA	--	1	5	For Gen. Obs. see next page.
4724 <i>—coccineum</i>	3	--	scar.	--	5	
4726 <i>striatum</i>	3	--	stri.	2	5	
4728 <i>racemigerum</i>	3	--	yel.	3	10	
4730 <i>ciliatum</i>	3	--	or. red	2	10	

Scientific names in Roman. Common names in <i>Italics</i> . New and rare varieties in Heavy-faced type.		Time of Flowering.	Hardiness and Duration.	Color of the Flower.	Height in Feet.	Price @pkt.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
						CTS.	
4732	<i>Solanum marginatum</i>	3	gP	pur.	4	10	The Solanums are very or- namental.
4734	cynanthum	3	---	---	9	10	
4736	fraxinifolium	3	---	---	---	10	
4738	Pseudo-Capsicum nanum	3	---	white	1	10	
4740	hybrid Wetherill's	3	tA	bl.	2	10	
4742	robustum	2 3	---	pur.	3	10	
4744	rostratum	2 3	---	yel.	2	10	
4746	capsicastrum	2 3	gP	---	2	10	
4748	<i>Trichosanthes colubrina</i>	3	---	white	4	10	Curious, Serpent Cucumber.
4750	<i>coccinea</i>	2	---	yel.	4	10	
4752	palmata	3	---	white	---	10	

Everlasting Flowers.

FOR THE FORMATION OF WREATHS AND WINTER BOUQUETS.

4754	<i>Acroclinium roseum</i>	2	hhA	v.&ro.	1	5	Bachelor's Buttons.
4756	—album	2	---	white	---	5	
4760	<i>Ammobium alatum</i>	2	hhP	---	2	5	
4762	<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	2	hA	red	1	5	
4764	—alba	2	---	white	---	5	
4766	—carnea	2 3	---	pink	---	5	
4768	—Isabellina	2	---	yel.	---	5	
4770	—striata	2	---	stri.	---	5	Eternal Flowers.
4772	—in vars.	2	---	mixed	---	5	
4774	aurantiaca	2 3	---	orange	---	5	
4776	<i>Helichrysum bracteatum</i>	2 3	hA	yel.	3	5	
4778	—album	2 3	---	white	---	5	
4780	—atrosanguineum	2 3	---	crim.	---	10	
4782	—nanum	2 3	---	yel.	1	5	
4784	—album	2 3	---	white	---	5	Everlasting.
4786	—Blood red	2 3	---	d.red	---	10	
4788	<i>brachyrinchium</i>	2 3	---	yel.	2	5	
4794	<i>incurvum</i>	2 3	---	---	1	10	
4796	<i>macranthum</i>	2 3	gP	rose	---	5	
4798	monstrosum double	2 3	hA	mixed	2	5	
4800	—dwarf	2 3	---	---	1	10	
4802	mixed	2 3	---	---	2	5	
4804	<i>Helipterum anthemoides</i>	2	tA	white	1	10	
4807	Sanfordii	2	---	yel.	---	10	
4810	<i>Rhodanthe maculata</i>	2 3	---	rose	---	10	
4814	—alba	2 3	---	white	1	10	
4816	atrosanguinea	2 3	---	d. r.	1	10	
4818	Manglesii	2 3	---	rose	---	10	
4820	<i>Xeranthemum annuum</i>	2	hA	pur.	2	5	
4822	—album	2	---	white	---	5	
4825	—multiflorum	2	---	yel.	---	5	
4826	—album	2	---	white	---	5	

Ornamental Grasses.

Many of these varieties, if cut before they are entirely ripe, will be found useful in the formation of Winter Bouquets, in connection with the Everlastings.

Scientific names in Roman. Common names in <i>Italics</i> . New and rare varieties in Heavy-faced Type.			Time of Flowering.	Hardiness and Duration.	Color of the Flower.	Height in feet.	Price per pkt.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
							CTS.	
4828	<i>Agrostis</i>	nebulosa*	2	hA	..	1	5	} Very fine for vases and bouquets.
4830		<i>pulchella</i>	2	..	..	..	5
4832		minutiflora	2	..	..	..	10
4834		<i>Steveni</i>	2	..	..	..	5
4836	Andropogon	argenteus*	3	hP	..	3	5	} Fine sub-tropical plants.
4838	Arundo	Donax*	3	..	..	10	5
4840		—fol. variegata	3	..	..	..	10
4842		<i>festucoides</i> variegata*	3	..	..	4	10
4844	<i>Avena</i>	<i>sterilis</i>	2 3	hA	..	3	5	Animated oats.
4846	Beckmannia	erucæformis	2 3	hP	..	2	10	
4848	<i>Briza</i>	<i>compacta</i>	2	hA	..	1½	5	} Quaking grass.
4850		<i>geniculata</i>	2	..	..	1	5
4852		<i>gracilis</i>	2	..	..	..	5
4854		<i>maxima</i>	2	..	..	1½	5
4856		<i>compacta</i>	2	..	..	..	5
4858	<i>Brizopyrum</i>	<i>siculum</i>	2	4	5	Fine Dwarf.
4860	<i>Bromus</i>	<i>brizæformis</i>	2	2	5	
4862		macrostachyus	2	..	..	..	5
4864		madritensis	2	..	..	..	5
4866	<i>Chloris</i>	<i>barbata</i>	2	1	5	} Elegant for groups.
4868		<i>truncata</i>	2	hP	..	¾	5	
4870	<i>Chrysurus</i>	<i>cynosuroides</i>	2	hA	..	1	5	
4872	<i>Coix</i>	<i>lachryma</i>	2 3	1½	5	} Job's Tears.
4874		<i>Chinensis</i>	2 3	..	..	..	5
4876	<i>Eleusine</i>	<i>barcinonensis</i>	2 3	1	5	
4878	<i>Elymus</i>	<i>Hystrix</i>	2 3	hP	..	4	5	
4880	<i>Eragostis</i>	<i>elegans</i>	2	hA	..	1	5	} Love grass.
4882		<i>amabilis</i>	2	..	..	..	5
4884		maxima	2	..	..	..	10
4886		oxylepis	2 3	..	..	2	25
4888	<i>Erianthus</i>	<i>Ravennæ</i>	2 3	hP	..	10	5	} Very fine and showy; hardy grass.
4890	<i>Eriochloa</i>	<i>sericea</i>	2 3	..	..	2	25
4892	<i>Eulalia</i>	<i>Japanica</i>	2 3	5	25	} One of the best for lawn decoration; hardy.
4894	<i>Festuca</i>	<i>altissima</i>	2 3	..	..	4	10

Scientific names in Roman. Common names in <i>Italics</i> . New and rare varieties in Heavy-faced Type.	Time of Flowering.	Hardness and Duration.	Color of the Flower.	Height in feet.	Price per pkt.	GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
4896 Greenia Arkansana	2	hA	ap.	1½	25	
4898 Gymnothrix caudata	2 3	tP	--	4	25	
4900 Japonica	2 3	--	--	6	10	
4902 latifolia	2 3	--	--	8	10	Pampas grass.
4905 <i>Gynerium argenteum*</i>	2 3	--	--	--	5	
4907 —fol. <i>variegatum</i>	2 3	--	--	--	25	
4910 <i>roseum*</i>	2 3	--	--	--	10	
4912 <i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	2 3	hA	--	2	5	
4914 <i>Isolepis gracilis</i>	2 3	--	--	½	25	
4916 <i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	2 3	--	--	2	5	Hare's tail grass.
4918 <i>Panicum sulcatum</i>	2 3	hP	--	--	10	
4920 —fol. <i>variegatus*</i>	2 3	--	--	--	25	
4925 <i>virgatum</i>	2 3	--	--	4	10	Very showy and hardy.
4928 <i>Pennisetum villosum</i>	2 3	--	--	1½	5	
4930 <i>Setaria macrochaeta</i>	2 3	hA	--	--	10	
4932 <i>Spartina cynosuroides</i>	2 3	--	--	4	25	
4934 <i>Stipa pennata*</i>	2	--	--	1½	5	Feather grass.
4936 <i>elegantissima</i>	2	--	--	--	10	
4938 <i>Tricholena revoluta</i>	2 3	tP	--	--	10	
4940 <i>Tricuspis acuminata</i>	2 3	hP	--	--	25	
4942 <i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	2 3	--	--	--	5	
4945 <i>Uniola latifolia</i>	2 3	--	--	1	10	
4948 Zea Japonica	2 3	hA	--	3	5	Ornamental varieties of corn.
4950 Cuzco Maize	2 3	--	--	--	5	
4952 <i>Curagua</i>	2 3	--	--	--	5	
4955 New Miniature Maize	2 3	--	--	--	5	

Palm Seeds.

25 cents per packet.

Caryota urens,

Oreodoxa regia,

Latania Borbonica,

Pandanus utilis,

Thrinax argentea.

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COLLECTIONS OF

100	Varieties of	Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials, for	\$4 00
50	do.	do. do. do. do.	.....	2 00
25	do.	Annuals, .	.....	1 00
12	do.	do.	.....	50
25	do.	More Rare Annuals,	.....	2 00
10	do.	do. do.	.....	1 00
50	do.	Choice Green-House Seeds,	.....	8 00
25	do.	do. do. do.	.....	4 00
12	do.	do. do. do.	.....	2 50
20	do.	do. Hardy Biennials and Perennials, for	.....	1 00
25	do.	do. American Seeds for European Culture, for	.....	2 50
50	do.	do. do. do. do. do. do.	.....	5 00

 **All Strictly Our Own Selections.** 

IMPROVED FRENCH AND GERMAN ASTERS.

In this latitude, Asters should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hot-bed, or in pots, within a close pit or frame, or in the house, and when an inch high they should be transplanted into fine soil, which should be spread over a discarded hot-bed, from whence they can be bedded out when about three or four inches high. This should be done during or immediately after showery weather. *Asters do finely sown in the open ground, middle of May. The only objection to this mode is their late and short duration of flowering.*

 In ordering these Collections, please give the numbers of the particular Assortments desired.

BEAUTIFUL COLLECTIONS OF


No.	1—18	Varieties	Double	Quilled	German	Asters	.....	\$1 00
"	2—12	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	75
"	3—6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	40
"	4—12	do.	do.	Dwarf	do.	do.	.....	75
"	5—6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	40
"	6—10	do.	New Dwarf	Bouquet	do.	do.	.....	75
"	7—6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	50
"	8—12	do.	Globe	Flowered	do.	do.	.....	75
"	9—6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	40
"	10—12	do.	Pyramidal	German	do.	do.	.....	75
"	11—6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	40
"	12—6	do.	do.	Dwarf	do.	do.	.....	40
"	13—10	do.	do.	do.	Bouquet	do.	.....	75
"	14—6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	50
"	15—6	do.	New	do.	Shakespeare	Asters	.....	40
"	16—8	do.	Emperor (Large)	do.	do.	do.	.....	1 00
"	17—18	do.	Truffaut's	Paeony	Perfection	do.	.....	1 50
"	18—12	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	1 00
"	19—8	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	75
"	20—12	do.	Imbrique	Pompon	do.	do.	.....	1 00
"	21—6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	50

Improved French and German Asters.—Continued.

No. 22—12	Varieties	Chrysanthemum-flowered	Asters	\$1 00
" 23—6	do.	do.	do.	50
" 24—12	do.	Dwarf	do.	1 00
" 25—6	do.	do.	do.	50
" 26—10	do.	Large-flowered Rose	do.	75
" 27—6	do.	do.	do.	50
" 28—6	do.	White Centered Crown	do.	50
" 29—12	do.	Batteridge's Quilled	do.	75
" 30—6	do.	do.	do.	40
" 31—12	do.	New Victoria	do.	1 00
" 32—6	do.	do.	do.	60
" 33—10	do.	Uhland	do.	75
" 34—6	do.	do.	do.	50
" 35—6	do.	New Schiller	do.	50
" 36—8	do.	Goliath	do.	50

GERMAN TEN WEEKS STOCK.

Sow at the same time, and treat in precisely the same manner as Asters, except that they may be transplanted several times with advantage in the earlier stages of growth, the shift tending to give them a more compact and dwarf habit.

 In ordering please give the numbers of the particular Assortments desired.

COLLECTIONS OF

No. 37—24	Varieties	Dwarf German Ten Weeks Stocks	\$2 00
" 38—18	do.	do. do. do. do.	1 50
" 39—12	do.	do. do. do. do.	1 00
" 40—8	do.	do. do. do. do.	75
" 41—6	do.	do. Bouquet do. do.	50
" 42—6	do.	Perpetual Dwarf do. do.	50
" 43—12	do.	Dwarf Large-flowering Ten Weeks Stocks	1 00
" 44—8	do.	do. do. do. do.	75
" 45—8	do.	Pyramidal Large-flowering	75
" 46—6	do.	do. Dwarf do. do.	50
" 47—8	do.	New Tree, or Giant	60
" 48—6	do.	do. do. Perfection	50
" 49—6	do.	Wall Flower-leaved Dwarf	50
" 50—8	do.	Branching German	75
" 51—8	do.	Intermediate do.	75
" 52—4	do.	New East Lothian Winter	1 00
" 53—6	do.	Perpetual Emperor	75
" 54—12	do.	Fine Winter	1 00
" 55—6	do.	do.	50
" 56—5	do.	Corcadeau Winter	50
" 57—12	do.	Double German Wall Flower	1 50
" 58—6	do.	do. do. do. do.	75

ASSORTMENTS OF GERMAN FLOWER SEEDS.**COLLECTIONS OF**

No. 59—10	Varieties	Dwarf Rocket Larkspur	\$0 50
" 60—8	do.	Tall do. do.	50
" 61—4	do.	New Bismarck do.	50
" 62—6	do.	do. Emperor do.	50
" 63—6	do.	Hybrid Double do.	50
" 64—6	do.	Ranunculus-flowered do.	50
" 65—8	do.	Tall Branching do.	50
" 66—6	do.	Dwarf Candelabra-formed do.	50
" 67—12	do.	Double Prize Hollyhocks	1 50
" 68—6	do.	do. do.	75

Assortments of German Flower Seeds.—Continued.

No. 69—	8	Varieties	Tall Antirrhinum.....	\$0 50
" 70—	6	do.	Dwarf do.....	50
" 71—	6	do.	Beautiful Dwarf Cockscomb.....	50
" 72—	8	do.	Marvel of Peru.....	50
" 72—	6	do.	do. do. (with variegated leaves).....	40
" 74—	10	do.	Double Carnation Poppies.....	50
" 75—	10	do.	Pæony-flowered do.....	50
" 76—	6	do.	Ranunculus do. do.....	40
" 77—	8	do.	Large-flowering Sweet Scabious.....	40
" 78—	8	do.	Fine Dwarf Double do.....	40
" 79—	6	do.	Beautiful Double Zinnia.....	50
" 80—	6	do.	New Dwarf do. do.....	60
" 81—	10	do.	Sweet Peas.....	50
" 82—	10	do.	Double French Marigold.....	50
" 83—	6	do.	do. African do.....	50
" 84—	12	do.	Fine Heartsease, or Pansy.....	1 00
" 85—	6	do.	do. do. do.....	50
" 86—	12	do.	Fine China Pink (Heddewigii, etc.).....	75
" 87—	10	do.	Helichrysum, or Eternal Flowers.....	60
" 88—	10	do.	Fine Salpiglossis.....	60
" 89—	8	do.	Schizanthus.....	50
" 90—	8	do.	Double Dwarf Jacobæa.....	50
" 91—	12	do.	Fine Large-flowering Petunias.....	1 50
" 92—	6	do.	do. do. do.....	75
" 93—	12	do.	do. do. do.....	2 00
" 94—	6	do.	Double Petunias.....	1 00
" 95—	10	do.	Beautiful Phlox Drummondii.....	75
" 96—	12	do.	do. Portulaca.....	75
" 97—	6	do.	Double do.....	75
" 98—	12	do.	Amarantus (ornamental foliage).....	75
" 99—	6	do.	Globe Amaranths (everlasting flowers).....	50
" 100—	10	do.	Lobelia.....	75
" 101—	8	do.	Tall Nasturtium.....	50
" 102—	8	do.	Dwarf Tom Thumb do.....	50
" 103—	8	do.	Carnation Striped Double Balsams.....	75
" 104—	10	do.	French Camellia-flowered do.....	75
" 105—	4	do.	do. do. do. do.....	50
" 106—	8	do.	Hardy Ipomæas.....	50
" 107—	12	do.	Ornamental Grasses.....	60
" 108—	12	do.	Small Ornamental Gourds.....	60
" 109—	36	do.	Fine Cannas.....	3 00
" 110—	12	do.	do.....	1 50
" 111—	50	do.	German Carnation and Picotee.....	5 00
" 112—	25	do.	do. do. do.....	2 50
" 113—	12	do.	do. do. do.....	1 50
" 114—	10	do.	Nemophila.....	50
" 115—	12	do.	Alpine Plants.....	1 00
" 116—	12	do.	Aquatic do.....	2 00
" 117—	6	do.	Aquilegia.....	50
" 118—	6	do.	Campanula.....	50
" 119—	6	do.	Fine Sweet William.....	50
" 120—	12	do.	Erica.....	1 50
" 121—	6	do.	Coleus.....	75
" 122—	6	do.	Fringed Chinese Primrose.....	1 00
" 123—	12	do.	Fuchsia.....	1 25
" 124—	8	do.	Heliotrope.....	75
" 125—	8	do.	Hybrid Pentstemons.....	1 00
" 126—	12	do.	Tropæolum Lobbianum.....	75
" 127—	12	do.	Tuberous-rooted Begonias.....	1 50

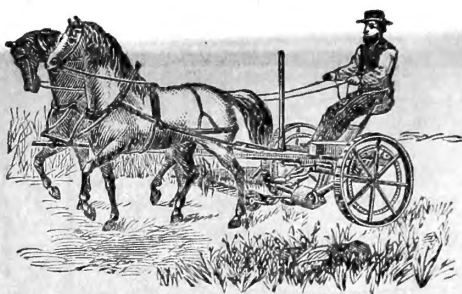
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